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Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

THE BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Fifty Thousand Copies Already Sold.

The TRIBUNE compilation of gems of the late Copperhead Convention in this city, in which preference is given to extracts from the reports of the Chicago *Times*, is having an immense circulation, and FIFTY THOUSAND COPIES have been sold. It gives the essence of the treasonable utterances of

Vallandigham,
Fernando Wood,
Cox and Long,
Rynders and Seymour,
Harris, of Maryland,
Wickliffe, of Kentucky,

with the lesser light of the bogus Democracy on that occasion. Let this eye opener to the intention of the Peace Sneaks be placed in the hands of every loyal voter.

Sent by Express at Two Dollars per Hundred.

Let Union men circulate it everywhere, especially

Among Our Boys in the Army

Orders accompanied by the cash will be filled in the order in which they are received.

Address CHICAGO TRIBUNE COMPANY.

THE NEWS.

Gold is tumbling, day by day, as the Union cause grows brighter. It opened yesterday, weak at 238, at noon had fallen to 225, and during the evening exchange, declined to 221¼. The gold barometer indicates a healthy condition in the political and military horizon, and as gold goes down, by the same sign down tumble the Copperheads.

From Gen. Grant's army the news is encouraging, and everything looks cheerful. The rumor emanating from the the N. Y. *World* that the rebels are preparing to evacuate Petersburg, needs confirmation badly. If true, Grant will hold Richmond at his mercy, and the fate of Vicksburg awaits it. It is the most cheering sign that while our army is enjoying a brief season of repose, it is being rapidly filled up and girding itself for the coming struggle, which cannot long be delayed. *Per contra*, the rebel army is gradually weakening, and deserters, as a member of Grant's staff expresses it, "are coming over to our lines in droves."

Read the dispatch from Cincinnati and see how gallantly and gloriously Ohio is going into the contest. She is bound not alone to go for Abraham Lincoln, but to give him the majority with which she branded Vallandigham as a traitor, and prove herself the banner State. Illinois will enter the lists in generous rivalry for the honor. Our editorial correspondent at Cincinnati also gives us the cheering intelligence that Sherman will not long be idle. His troopers are already remounted and awaiting the bugle call to put spurs and away.

We call the special and careful attention of our readers to the eloquent and thrilling appeal of the National Union Committee to the people of the United States, published upon the second page of this issue. It is a document which will commend itself to every loyal man as a clear and candid statement of the condition of the country, and the duties of American citizens in this political crisis. Copperheads might read it and derive important benefit therefrom.

The split in the Democratic ranks daily assumes more formidable proportions, and to that extent has it succeeded that Ben. Wood, of the *N. Y. Daily News*, feels justified in announcing that the preliminary steps are being taken by the peace men to call a National Convention of the Democracy to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice President. From other quarters we [illegible] of similar [illegible]. The Copperhead family is truly [illegible]harmonious. With a war and a peace candidate on a peace platform and a war letter, they are like the Frenchman who called for something to drink. The man at the bar fixed a cocktail. The Frenchman, observing the contents as it was put up, said: "Monsieur, you put in a little brandy to make her strong, a little water to make her weak, a little pepper to make her hot, a little ice to make her cool, a little sugar to make her sweet, a little schnapps to make her sour, and you call her one brandy cocktail. *I call her von grand confection.*" And of such are the Copperhead platform, candidate, and party.

Gen. Grant is reported in our dispatches at Fortress Monroe, *en route* for Washington.

Our Washington correspondent sends a budget of interesting and significant extracts from the rebel papers in the interior of the South, whose view of the rebellion is not so rose-colored as that of the papers published under the eyes of the rebel authorities. The merciless manner in which the conscription is being enforced, seizing old men of seventy and boys of sixteen, the proclamation ordering aliens to take the oath of allegiance or leave the country, the offer of pardon to deserters, and the sweeping out of provost marshals' offices, quartermasters' and commissaries' departments, indicate that they are organizing and mustering for the last desperate struggle.

Our special correspondent at Freeport sends cheering news of the progress of the Union cause at various points in the State. At Galva an immense German meeting was held on Thursday. Enthusiasm is not usually considered an element of the German character, but Gov. Hoffman and Lt. Stevenson have aroused a feeling among their countrymen which is spreading and inoculating even the German Democrats with the love of liberty and a new feeling of devotion to the Union. The report of the meeting at Freeport also evinces that the people of that city, who have just shown their patriotism by filling their quota and leaving nothing for the next call, are wide awake and alive to the political demands of the hour.

A rumor comes from St. Louis, apparently reliable, that Price, at the head of 5,000 cavalry, has crossed the border, and is now in Missouri. In the present unsettled condition of military affairs in that State, the news assumes unusual importance.

Gallant Dick Oglesby has drawn a sewing machine at the State Fair at Decatur. He will draw a better prize at the hands of the loyal people of Illinois next November.

Hon. John Wentworth will address a Union meeting at Madison, Wis., on Wednesday next, and at Palatine, in this county, on Friday afternoon next, and at Burlington on the evening of that day.

A telegraph reports that the Insane Asylum at Binghampton, N. Y., took fire last evening at 8 o'clock. It was feared the entire structure would be consumed.

THE ST. LOUIS RIOT.

We publish this morning an account of a riot of not very alarming proportions, which took place in front of the Lindell House, in St. Louis, on Thursday evening. A party of soldiers took offense at the proceedings of a McClellan meeting, and stoned them out of the street, tore down their transparencies, and adjourned the performance *sine die*. This will never do. The proper time and place for combatting the errors of the Democratic party are at the ballot-box on the day of election, when the only weapons will be ballot tickets. The proceedings of the soldiers who broke up the Lindell House meeting are wholly unjustifiable. There is virtue enough in the country to vote down the Copperhead ticket, and we trust there is enough in St. Louis and elsewhere to put down, with an iron hand, all lawless and riotous attempts to disturb any peaceable meeting of loyal citizens.

Gov. Yates' Appointments.

[illegible] arrangement of Governor Morton of Indiana, Governor Yates and Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg have changed the dates of their appointments as heretofore announced, in order that Governor Yates may fill certain appointments that Governor Morton has made in Indiana.

In consequence of this arrangement, Gov. Yates and Judge Kellogg have recalled their appointments, as recently published, and changed it as follows:

[illegible] and Judge Wm. P. Kellogg will hold meetings at the following times:

[illegible]	Wednesday, Oct. 5
[illegible]	Friday, Oct. 7
[illegible]	Saturday, Oct. 8
[illegible]	Monday, Oct. 10
[illegible]	Tuesday, Oct. 11
[illegible]	Wednesday, Oct. 12
[illegible]	Thursday, Oct. 13
[illegible]	Friday, Oct. 14
[illegible]	Saturday, Oct. 15
[illegible]	Monday, Oct. 17
[illegible]	Wednesday, Oct. 19

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Rebels Reported to be Evacuating Petersburg

Deserters Coming Into Our Lines in Droves.

General Grant on His Way to Washington.

Sherman's Forces Not to be Idle Long--His Cavalry Ready for Service.

THE REBELS IN THE LAST DITCH.

Immense Union Meetings in Illinois--The Germans Preparing for the Contest.

MISSOURI INVADED BY PRICE AND 5,000 CAVALRY.

The State Fair--Additional Premiums--The Fair a Success.

The Peace Democracy About to Call a Convention.

Disastrous Fire--An Insane Asylum in Flames.

Gold Declined to 221.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Highly Important from the South—The Rebel Conscription.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 16, 1864.

We have files of the Charleston *Mercury*, Raleigh (N. C.) *Progress*, Georgia *Constitutionalist*, Augusta *Register*, Montgomery *Mail* and Memphis *Appeal*. These interior rebel papers show much more plainly than the Richmond papers how remorseless is the system of conscription with which the rebel leaders are filling their army for the last desperate struggle. Note has already been made of the fact that Governor Brown, of Georgia, and Governor Watts, of Alabama, have called on all the aliens in their States to take the oath of allegiance and hold themselves in readiness for service in the army, or else at once leave the country; also, of the order of Gen. Jones, of Charleston, revoking all exemptions granted prior to May, 1864; also of the order of Governor Bonham, of South Carolina, virtually putting into service every male person in the State between the ages of sixteen and seventy. From their papers it appears that the cadets of the Georgia Military Institute are doing regular military duty at Milledgeville. Brigadier Gen. Wright, commandant of the post at Augusta, orders detailed reports of employes of Quartermasters', Commissaries', ordnance, and medical departments with the view to see if more are not employed than are needful. Colonel Brown, commander of conscripts for Georgia, orders all persons in Richmond county, Georgia, who claim exemption to present their claims for exemption on the 6th of September so that it may be seen if they have strictly complied with the conditions, and adds that all failing to do so will have their exemptions revoked and be ordered at once into active service.

The Georgia *Constitutionalist* of the 7th says the aspect of affairs is anything but hopeful or cheering, and only the combined energies of all the people and the government can save the State from the grasp of the invader.

The Augusta *Register* of the 3d says all the local troops left to-day for the front, and follows the statement with an urgent call upon every man capable of shooting a gun to attend a meeting to organize forces for protecting the city. Major Gen. Howell Cobb, commanding the Georgia reserves, orders all detailed men, and invites and urges all exempted men in the State to meet and organize in their respective counties, and report at his headquarters at Macon, and says that all detailed men refusing to obey the order will be immediately sent to the front.

Major Gen. Maury, of the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and Easter Louisiana, issues an order declaring that all exemptions for secret or special service in his department are revoked, and the various enrolling officers will take immediate steps to place all men in the army who have been acting under their exemptions. He also orders all paroled officers and men who have been declared exchanged to report forthwith to their respective commands, and says no reason will excuse any man from obedience of the order.

Brig. Gen. Adams, commanding the District of Central and Northern Alabama, orders all officers and men absent from the army on any business whatever, in his district, to repair forthwith to their commands and report for duty.

The Charleston *Mercury* of September 6th, says that Hood's egregious failures have proved that what Georgia wanted was reinforcements, not change of Generals, and now the interest of the Confederacy imperatively requires that Beauregard, with reinforcements should be immediately put at the head of it.

Gov. Vance has issued a proclamation to deserters, appealing to them to return to the army now, when they are so much needed, and promising full and free pardon if they do so, and saying that he has ordered out the local militia to hunt down all who do not so return at once.

The Raleigh *Progress* of Sept. 7th says the whole secret of the disaster in Georgia was the want of men, and the permanent loss of that State will be a blow the Confederacy cannot overcome. The whole fighting population of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi must at once take the field, or we must abandon the dream of independence.

These numerous orders and proclamations are all dated since the fall of Atlanta, and make very apparent the straits to which the rebels are reduced. As Gen. Grant pithily says: "Their only hope now is in a divided North, and the end is not far if we are but true to ourselves."

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 16.

If "coming events cast their shadows before," probably there is something in the fact that every available agent and nurse of the Sanitary Christian Commission left this city yesterday and to-day for City Point.

Some months ago, one Jose Belleville was arrested as a spy while prowling around our works opposite Cincinnati. A lengthy examination did not bring out proof enough to convict him, and he was released.

Among the bounty-jumpers who undertook to get away by swimming the Potomac, just above Georgetown, two or three nights ago, and only succeeded in getting caught by our guards, was one from a New York regiment, who gave his name as Bright, and told a pitiful story about family trouble, etc. He was brought before Manney Littlon, formerly of the Department of the Ohio and on duty in Cincinnati, who is now Assistant Provost Marshal of this District, who recognized him and found upon him a copy of charges, with order for release, etc. Seeing he was caught, he owned up, and is now in a fair way to receive merited punishment.

Seventy-eight rebel deserters were sent up from City Point to-day, and twenty-one down from Harper's Ferry. Since the beginning of the month the aggregate of this class who have reached Washington is over 500, nearly all of whom have taken the oath and gone north in search of work. It is represented that hundreds more would desert if their officers were not so vigilant, and that thousands will desert when the terms of Grant's late order are known among the privates.

Charles Connell, formerly of Salem, Ohio, who held an important and confidential position in the Treasury Department, and was arrested some nine months ago for embezzlement, has been released from jail on giving $3,000 bail. The amount of his embezzlement was reported as high as $30,000, but it is understood the money was nearly, or quite all returned.

A number of gentlemen are here from New Orleans on business connected with the question between the Government and the cotton traders.

Two regiments of Pennsylvania troops passed up the avenue to day on their way to the front.

The Union men of the city have organized and hold nightly meetings which are largely attended. Last evening they hung out a splendid flag. The Democrats don't make any complaint, because they monopolize all the cheering for Grant, Sherman, Farragut, and the army and navy.

The internal Revenue receipts for the first half of the month are about eight and a half million dollars, being an increase of over a million on the same period of last month.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says nothing has been received by the Government to-day, and rumors to the contrary are false.

The statement that Farragut's fleet has approached Mobile in line of battle is not believed at the Navy Department. He does not intend to attack. Secretary Welles does not approve the policy of capturing Mobile for the present, the forces being needed elsewhere.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Union Men of Ohio Aroused—Political Prospects Bright—Important from Sherman's Army.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16, 1864.

The political campaign in Ohio is becoming warm and interesting. The Republicans are waking up and going to work in earnest. They are holding meetings in every portion of the State. All the leading men are engaged in the canvass. The contest is not to carry the State, but to maintain the enormous majority obtained last fall. Two years ago the Republicans elected only five members of Congress, while the Democrats elected fourteen. This fall the Republicans are sanguine of carrying sixteen at least, including both members from this county. Sunset Cox will be beaten by a heavy majority in the Columbus district.

Sam. Medary, Vallandigham, Long and other peace leaders are disgusted with McClellan, and have retired from the canvass.

The Copperheads are making a feeble fight, in consequence of the quarrel over the Chicago Convention and the absolute certainty of the Republicans sweeping the State at the October election. The majority on the home vote will exceed 40,000. The soldiers' vote will swell it to 80,000.

The dissatisfaction with Lincoln manifest thirty days ago has disappeared, the Fremont schism is pretty much healed, and the Germans will rally as heretofore for Liberty and Union.

The Republicans of Ohio will all support Lincoln, yet they are exceedingly anxious to have him remodel his Cabinet, according to the hint contained in the Baltimore platform. He would add vastly to his popularity by so doing.

The draft will be enforced in the delinquent counties next week. Volunteering is brisk and not many men will need to be conscripted to fill Ohio's quota.

Reports prevail here that Sherman's rest will be brief, and that he will push further South before long. His cavalry men are now remounted and in fine condition for raids. Sherman will not allow Hood to recuperate, or to reinforce Lee with impunity. The game played on us last year will not be repeated this fall if Sherman can help it.

The belief is general here that gold will go below 200 this fall, and that all goods must fall in price proportionately. Merchants are acting on this opinion.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Interesting Military News—Receptions, Arrivals and Departures of Regiments.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Sept. 16.

The 10th Indiana, Col. Taylor, and 6th battery Capt. Miller, were honored this afternoon by one of our characteristic Hoosier receptions in the State House Square. The troops having been drawn up in line, Governor Morton came forward to address them, and was received with loud cheers. Having recited the histories of the battery and regiment, he congratulated them that they had always done their whole duty as soldiers, and never turned their backs to the foe. He told them their duties were not yet done; that they would have a greater influence in their respective neighborhoods than they ever had before, and that they should prove themselves as good citizens as they had brave soldiers. He said there were men who called this war unholy, wicked and unconstitutional. It was a slander on the army. These men clamored for an armistice. An armistice means an abandonment of the war. If the war stops, it will never be renewed. If an armistice is granted, it will only invite foreign powers to recognize the South, and they would do so in thirty days after the happening of such an event. He asked, How does it strike you men from the front, with the smoke of battle on your garments? Shall Sherman ask Hood for an armistice? [Loud cries of "Never, never."] He said the army is not a self-sustaining machine. It must be supported by the people. They had forgiven the Government much in the way of short rations, &c., but they never would forgive the men who slander the cause for which you fight. [Cries of "Never." "That's what's the matter."]

At the conclusion, cheers were given for Lincoln, Morton and the Union, and three groans, proposed by one of the regiment for Joe McDonald, met with a response truly terrific.

Col. Taylor responded briefly in behalf of the regiment, after which Col. Kise and Capt. Miller made brief speeches.

The 6th Indiana, Lieut. Colonel Campbell, 291 strong, arrived to-day, as also the 35th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Chandler, 220 strong. The latter regiment is on its way home. The 145d regiment, which will rendezvous at Fort Wayne, is progressing. Some 300 men have been enlisted thus far. A company from Lagrange county, Capt. Johnson, leaves for Fort Wayne to-night. It will be the first in camp.

The following promotions were made to-day: Wm. H. Judkins, to be Quartermaster of the 48th; Geo. F. Williams, to be Quartermaster of the 16th; Assistant Surgeon John B. Larkin, of the 17th, to be Surgeon of the 35d.

The 6th, 7th and 35th regiments will have a reception on Monday next.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Invasion of Missouri by Price's Cavalry—The Hotel Riot—Interesting Political News—Guerilla Operations.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 16.

A statement was published in one of the German papers, this morning, to the effect that Price with 5,000 cavalry had entered the State at some point on the Southern line. This report is not confirmed by any information received at headquarters in this city, but reliable intelligence has been lodged with the Commanding General of the St. Louis District, to the effect that Price with a considerable body of cavalry crossed the Kansas River at Dardanelles, on Thursday last, the 8th inst. It is a reasonable fact that their march would have brought them within the Missouri line by the time stated in the German paper this morning. There is a force of about 1,500 cavalry in the Southeast, under Joe Shelby. They threaten Cape Girardeau. Gen. Steele is said to be ready to pounce on Price's rear whenever he moves on Missouri.

The row at the McClellan meeting last night was occasioned by an obnoxious transparency. There is great doubt whether soldiers exclusively were engaged in the affair. The subsequent disturbance in the hotel was caused by the treasonable speeches of Copperheads and threats towards army officers. Capt. Jones, of the 10th Kansas, was at one time in great danger, but he defied the whole crowd with pistols in his hands. The Provost guard finally cleared the hotel and street.

A Fletcher Club has been formed, with strong numbers already. The Fremont men unanimously support the radical State ticket.

All the so-called Republicans mentioned in the St. Louis dispatch to the *Times* as supporters of McClellan, are sore-head Claybanks. The Col. Boyle referred to in the *Times*, was lately a clerk in the Postoffice, besides a disappointed applicant for the command of a negro regiment.

The Col. is rapidly gravitating to the support of the Copperhead State ticket.

It is now contraband to state that the advance of Gen. A. J. Smith's Corps has landed at Sulpher Springs on the Iron Mountain Railroad. The General himself met with a narrow escape coming to this city. The train was partially capsized by an obstruction on the track. The locomotive was thrown off the track but no lives were lost. Gen. Smith will leave here to-morrow to rejoin his troops.

On last Saturday night sixteen armed guerillas visited the residence of that excellent Union man, Mr. John P. B. Forman, in Ralls County, near Pigeon Creek Post Office, ten or twelve miles from Hannibal, where they proceeded to help themselves to what suited them in the way of clothing, arms, &c.

On Tuesday the mail and passenger stage from Shelbyville to Shelbina was stopped by seventy guerillas and robbed. A camp of rebels is reported not far from Mr. John Beckman's in Monroe county, several miles southeast of Kennettsville. Monroe County is said to be swarming with Peace Democrats, who are robbing and plundering *ad libitum*.

The St. Joseph *Herald* of yesterday says there are indications of more guerilla trouble in Platte County. Two of the scoundrels appeared at New Market night before last and stole a horse. Major Cranmer and his battalion have been ordered down there.

FROM FREEPORT.

Freeport Clear of the Draft—Great German Union Meeting at Galva—another Union Demonstration at Freeport.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FREEPORT, Friday, Sept. 16, 1864.

By an official dispatch from John V. Eustace, we learn that this city is clear of the draft, with 166 men to apply on any future call. This is the result of liberal bounties, energetic action and patriotism. Can any town in the State show a better record?

SECOND DISPATCH.

The German Union demonstration at Galva, yesterday, was an immense success. The large Court House of Jo Daviess county was filled with intelligent Germans, many of whom announced themselves not only at most, but altogether persuaded to abandon the rotten hulk Democracy, and cast their lot with the great Union party of the country. The Germans are eminently a reasoning, thinking people, and by the cogent argumentation of such speakers as Gov. Hoffman, Major Stevenson and Dr. Riehle, they cannot fail of being largely influenced. The State Executive Committee are to be congratulated that they have secured the services of these gentlemen. They will tell wonderfully in the majorities we expect to secure for the State and National tickets.

The demonstration this evening in Freeport was in no sense inferior to its predecessor at Galena. The attendance was large and the enthusiasm unbounded. Gov. Hoffman was the first speaker. He commenced his remarks by demonstrating that it is the peculiar duty of the foreign element who enjoy the blessings of freedom and good government in this their adopted home, to assist in strengthening and upholding that Government, when it is subjected to the grave trials of insurrections and rebellion. He spoke of the great importance of the forthcoming election, and insisted that the peculiar duty of the next administration would be first to restore the Union, and second to restore peace. After giving the origin of the war, and demonstrating that the Union men of the country were blameless in the matter, he showed from an examination of the character of the two platforms and candidates, that in the election of Mr. Lincoln, and in the adoption of the line of policy the great Union party had indicated alone, was the only hope of success in the re-establishing of the Union, and the restoration of lasting peace. The Governor at some length defended the administration against the usual Copperhead accusations. Fremontites and radicals *par excellence*, also received his attention. Whatever might be the character of Fremont, and the speaker acknowledged it to be above reproach, he insisted that the Fremont movement was a most unfortunate and suicidal one to those engaged in it. They were playing directly into the hands of Copperheads and slaveholders. The Governor was loudly applauded during his remarks.

Major A. P. Stevenson followed. He said that in 1860 he was a supporter of Douglas. He followed his teachings because he thought he might avert civil war. He as firmly believed that by supporting Mr Lincoln and his measures for crushing out the rebellion, peace would come again to our distracted country. He followed Douglas while living—he followed him to the grave—and there he saw Senator Richardson standing on the brink of the grave and gazing in the coffin that contained the remains of his departed friend. He thought of that scene when he heard that same Richardson shouting treason in Bryan Hall, and he had thought it would have been better for Richardson to have lain by his friend than to have lived and turned a traitor. He spoke of the treatment that Douglas received at Charleston; of Breckinridge and his coadjutors; said he had not forgotten that the murderers of Douglas were the leaders of the Democratic party of to day, and he meant to fight them unto death. He denounced the charge that the war is carried on for the negro as false, and proved the necessity and wisdom of the emancipation proclamation. He showed by the utterances of Democratic leaders North and South that slavery is the corner stone of the rebellion, and that if we ever look for a permanent peace, we must utterly destroy and wipe it out. He referred to the utterances of the late Chicago Convention, and characterized them as disloyal and treasonable. After a passing tribute to the brave soldiers of the army, and a tear for the memory of those who have died in defense of the integrity of the Union, he closed with an eloquent appeal to his hearers to rally around our banner once more for one more blow at the great rebellion, whose only hope for success is in the dissentions of the loyal North.

Major Stevenson was excellently well received and vociferously applauded. Want of space alone forbids more than passing mention of the stirring address of Dr. Riehle. It was fitting the time and the occasion, and receives its meed of applause.

Gentlemen just from Central Iowa say that State will give Lincoln 35,000 majority. The Copperhead disunion peace men in the vicinity of Dubuque are largely repudiating McClellan. His letter of acceptance did the business for the peace sneaks.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Reported Evacuation of Petersburg—Every thing Cheerful—The Rebels Deserting in Droves.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 16.—Intelligence from the front states that the enemy have been annoying our lines on the left for some time past, and General Grant's batteries opened yesterday morning to put a stop to it. Heavy firing was kept up all day yesterday. The result has not been ascertained. There is no doubt but that the rebel sharpshooters have been silenced.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—A letter received in the city to-day, from an officer on Grant's staff, dated City Point, Wednesday evening, says:

"I have no stirring news to recite to-day, but everything looks bright and cheering. Every day we lie here we are weakening the enemy, while their troops are deserting to our lines in droves. We are receiving large accessions of new recruits. The 11th Florida regiment, which entered the rebel service with 1,100 men, has been reduced, deserters say, to less than 100 by desertions and casualties of war, but principally by desertion."

Among the seventy-eight rebel deserters brought here this morning from City Point were fifteen from that regiment.

NEW YORK, Friday, Sept. 16.—The *World's* special from Grant's headquarters, 15th, says: There is every reason to believe that the rebels have in contemplation and are already preparing for the evacuation of Petersburg and retiring their army within the defenses of Richmond. This may account for the protracted quiet in our front since their failure to regain possession of the portion of the Weldon Railroad, captured by us.

The *Herald's* 5th corps correspondent says: A party of our men stole out a few nights since, and set fire to the signal station captured from us recently, and it was burned to the ground. It was not worth fighting for, and is now out of the way of contention.

The divisions of the 9th corps have been renumbered. The 3d, commanded by Gen. Wilcox, is now the 1st; the 2d, commanded by Gen. Potter, retains its number; the 4th, composed of colored troops, commanded by Gen. Ferrero, will in future be known as the 3d.

The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry dispatch of the 14th says: The rebel regiment captured by our troops day before yesterday, is the 8th South Carolina regiment of Longstreet's corps. It numbered about 200 men, and comprises members of some of the first families of the Palmetto State. The men are all well and comfortably clad. Several officers of the regiment who were captured at the same time, speak confidently of their hopes in obtaining their independence.

FORT MONROE, Sept. 15, via BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Intelligence from the front is that our batteries opened on the enemy on Wednesday. There had been heavy firing all day, to silence the fire of the rebels, who have been some days annoying our lines, particularly on the left.

Gen. Grant arrived here yesterday, *en route* for Washington.

Capt. Sloan is authorized by Brig. Gen. Hayes, commanding the regulars captured in the fight on the Weldon Railroad, to say that great injustice had been done him by newspapers. Had his division commander properly advised him of the movements of the enemy on his right, he would have escaped, instead of being captured by them. The conduct of Col. Walker, Adjutant General to Gen. Hancock, is spoken of with great praise. He, too, was captured on the 19th of August, but succeeded in destroying his papers, and endeavored to escape by swimming the Appomattox. Unfortunately, however, he landed too far up the river, and was retaken by the enemy within thirty yards of the Union pickets, and although confronted by Gens. Beauregard and Lee, refused to disclose aught of our numbers or position.

POLITICAL MEETING AT VALPARAISO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VALPARAISO, Ind., Friday, Sept. 16, 1864.

The Copperheads of this county and Lake hold a McClellan ratification meeting at this place to-morrow. David Turpie, Mr. Colfax's competitor, and others, are advertised to be present, and money is being poured out like water to get up a big demonstration.

The Union men have also secured the services of Hon. John Wentworth of your city to address them in the evening of the same day, and huge posters have been generally circulated throughout the county, announcing the fact, and there will be a general turning out of the people to hear him.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Trials of a Newspaper—Astounding Frauds in the New York Custom House.

NEW YORK, Friday, Sept. 16.—The publication of the *New Nation* has been stopped by an injunction issued by Judge Sutherland this morning. It is to-day announced its abandonment of Gen. Fremont.

Collector Draper's investigations into alleged corrupt practices at the Custom House, according to the *Express*, are developing the most astonishing villainies on record. The officials have been in the habit of helping themselves to whatever they pleased of the most costly goods, and in most extravagant quantities. If a merchant even hinted at complaint, cases of his valuable goods were placed in a damp place, where they would soon lose half their worth. Not only this, but the wives and lady friends of the officials, after being introduced to the importers, always visited their stores, selected what they wanted, and ordered it home without paying a cent. If they were ever refused, the official was informed, and the merchant was made to suffer much more severely.

The Supreme Court injunction put to-day on the *New Nation* (Fremont's organ) referred only to the imitation printed by Gen. Cluseret. The regular paper goes to press to-night. The difficulty in the matter, as is inferred from a copy of the suppressed sheet, seems to have been an attempt on the part of Gen. Cluseret to turn the paper over to a person who has not hitherto appeared prominently as a possible candidate for the Presidency.

Our Prisoners in Richmond.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Capt. B. P. Sloan, of the 2d Pennsylvania cavalry, who left Libby Prison September 12th, informs the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, that there are 230 of our officers imprisoned in Richmond, and the men are all at Belle Island. Since Grant has held the Weldon Railroad and the Danville Railroad, the only outlet is in danger, and the rebels dare not transport the prisoners south. The impression of our captured men was that they would rather endure their sufferings as prisoners than that the rebels should fill up their ranks with 35,000 or 40,000 fresh men by an exchange, and these men understand that this is the only source of strengthening the rebel armies.

Address by Bishop Simpson.

GREENFIELD, Sept. 15.—The Cincinnati Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just adjourned. Bishop Simpson has consented to deliver his address on the National Conflict, on Monday night next. It is spoken of as one of the grandest efforts of his life. The occasion of its delivery at the Conference was widely enthusiastic, and there was a perfect storm of hats and handkerchiefs. He lectures before the Ames Institute this evening.

A New Democratic National Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The *Daily News* of to-day says:

We are happy in being able to state that preliminary steps are being taken by the friends of peace to call a National Convention of the Democracy, to place in nomination candidates for President and Vice President.

Union Mass Meeting at Freeport.

FREEPORT, Ill., Friday, Sept. 16.—We had an immense German Union mass meeting here last evening. Lieut. Governor Hoffman was the principal speaker. Unbounded enthusiasm prevailed throughout. The Germans of this locality are for Lincoln, Johnson and Oglesby.

Maj. Stephenson also addressed a large meeting in English during the evening.

Escape of Guerillas.

CAIRO, Friday, Sept. 16.—Twelve guerillas, en route, as prisoners, from Smithland, Ky., to Louisville on the steamer Colossus, when near Caseyville, overpowered and disarmed the guard, killed two or three of them, and then compelled the officers to land the boat, when they escaped, carrying off the arms of the guard and such valuables as they chose from the steamer.

More Rebel Deserters.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Another batch of rebel deserters arrived here this morning from City Point, on board the steamer Vanderbilt. They represent Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. They say the rebel officers have become strict of late, owing to numerous desertions of their men, who experience difficulty in getting away, and many of them have been shot while escaping.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Friday, Sept. 16.—Gold opened weak at 238, and without any special excitement the price steadily declined to 225.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Gold at the evening Exchange was 221¼.

Dispatch Boat Captured.

NEWBERN, Sept. 10.—The little dispatch boat Fawn, on her regular trip from Norfolk to Roanoke Island through the canal, was captured and burned by the enemy, on the evening of the 9th.

The report that the yellow fever has made its appearance here is incorrect.

Republican Nomination.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 16.—Hon. N. B. Smithers was yesterday nominated for Congress on the first ballot, by the Republican State Convention.

Explosion of a Tug.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The steam tug A. B. Saunders exploded her boiler this morning in East River. Three persons were killed. The vessel was blown to pieces.

Personal.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 15.—Major Gen. Butler arrived this morning from the front. He comes North for the improvement of his health, which of late has become somewhat impaired.

Disastrous Fire.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 16—8 p. m.—The north wing of the Inebriate Asylum is now in flames. It is feared the entire edifice will be destroyed.

War Prospect in Peru.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Panama dates of the 5th have been received. Peru summarily rejects the propositions of Senator Pacheco for a basis whereby hostilities may be avoided, and prefers war to a dishonorable settlement.

From Port Royal, S. C.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, 13th, has arrived.

Gen. Foster has ordered a draft for all able-bodied citizens in his department.

Billiard Match.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The champion billiard match last night, between Kavanagh and Tieman, was easily won by Kavanagh, by 51 points in a game of 1,500.

Surveyor of New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Abraham Wakeman, Postmaster of this city, has been appointed Surveyor of this port, vice Rufus Andrews.

RIOT AT THE LINDELL HOTEL

A M'Clellan Meeting Broken Up by Soldiers.

Three Men Badly Wounded—Capture of Flags and Transparencies—The Boys in Blue on the Rampage—Great Excitement, Etc., Etc., Etc.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 16th.]

Last night the street in front of the Lindell Hotel was the scene of one of those outbreaks of violence of which the political canvass now in progress promises to be prolific. It is always difficult to ascertain the exact origin and cause of a mob, and in this case we shall state only what we saw and heard.

About half-past seven o'clock the friends of Col. Tom. Fletcher held a meeting at Guenadon's, on Washington avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets. This meeting was largely attended, and was conducted in an orderly manner, and without the slightest disturbance. At the same hour a McClellan meeting was called on the same street, and within a square of the Fletcher meeting. Bands of music were playing at both meetings, and skyrockets were sent up from both places. The Fletcher meeting was organized, and Judge Dailey was addressing an attentive audience while the leaders of the McClellan party were grouped around a stand in front of the Lindell, a few paces west of the main entrance. This stand was surmounted by two American flags, and a number of transparencies were upheld on the sidewalk and over the stand, inscribed with such mottoes as "McClellan's Report," "Does this remind you of any joke," "I owe no thanks to any one in Washington," &c. A locomotive head-light was mounted on a tall box or table at the east side of the stand, and there was a table for reporters, but no reporter had taken a seat on the platform.

About a quarter before eight o'clock, Judge Krum, John E. Yore, B. Doran Killian, and other leading McClellan men, were standing in the midst of the obnoxious transparencies, and a large crowd was collected in the street opposite, and around a bonfire at the corner of Seventh street. Among the crowd immediately in front of the stand were thirty or forty soldiers, without arms, some of whom gave an occasional cheer for "Old Abe." While the leaders were preparing to organize the meeting, a stone was thrown, striking one of the transparencies, and knocking it down, but the man who held it righted it up again. Then a shower of stones was thrown, and the crowd parted in the middle, some skedaddling toward the east, and others rushing pell-mell in an opposite direction, a few taking refuge in the hotel. For a moment the stones fell fast and furious, knocking down the transparencies and breaking one of the large glass windows (seven feet in height) and four or five of the lights in the front windows. It is said that stones were thrown at the soldiers, and that they returned the compliment by stoning the transparencies, but there is some doubt about this—the probability being that the soldiers considered themselves insulted by the inscriptions on the transparencies, and took this method to retaliate.

After the crowd had dispersed, several soldiers went forward, knocked down and tore up the transparencies, pulled down the platform, upset and broke the locomotive lamp, and bore off the two American flags, shouting "Hurrah for Lincoln!"

In a few minutes the crowd returned, and with rueful countenances surveyed the wreck of the McClellan platform, the remnants of the mottoes, and the broken windows. An enthusiastic little Mackerel picked up a piece of the tattered transparency which had borne the inscription "Does this remind you of a joke?" and stuffing it in his bosom, as a memento, remarked, "Yes, this reminds me of a very serious joke."

While the stones were flying thickest, we observed one of the standard-bearers, with his back to the wall, grasping the pole that sustained one of the transparencies, and evidently bent on becoming a martyr. It is reported that he held on to the stick to the last, but surrendered the motto to the infuriated soldiers.

About half-past eight o'clock a number of persons were assembled in the office of the hotel, talking over the affair, and expressing different opinions in regard to it. Some expressed indignation, while others said the soldiers were right in breaking up a disloyal assemblage. Among them was an officer, who made some remark favorable to Lincoln, when several excited citizens rushed toward him in an angry manner. A citizen handed him a revolver (as we are informed,) and with this he kept the crowd off for a moment, and then retreated behind the counter. Cries were raised of "Bring him out!" "Put him out!" &c. Mr. Parks, the proprietor, and the clerks behind the counter, kept the crowd from the officer, and he was conducted into a private apartment. Several policemen gathered around the counter and kept the angry crowd from going behind it, and Captain Jones, of the 10th Kansas, went behind the counter and faced the crowd like a tiger, and prepared to spring upon the first man who attempted to follow the officer. At the commencement of the disturbance inside the building, a stampede was created among the crowd, and a rush was made in all directions—some getting behind doors, some running up stairs, and some skedaddling into the street. Three men, in their fright, rushed through two of the glass doors on each side of the entrance, and were severely cut by the breaking of the thick plate glass. They fell upon the steps, a distance of seven or eight feet, and were taken into the drug store on the corner of Sixth and Washington avenue, where their wounds were dressed by Drs. Marthens and Phillips. One of these men is Joseph Green, whose face and head were cut, but not so severely as the others. Archibald Boggs, a young man from Lawrence county, Ohio, was another, and he was cut on the head and severely bruised by the fall. The third one was Wm. J. Davis, of Illinois, whose head was cut in a frightful manner. Davis and Boggs rushed through the same glass door. The accident to these men caused a rumor to be spread that several men were killed by being cut with a knife. No knives were used by any one, and not a shot was fired during the riot.

After the affair with the officer was settled, Captain C. S. Hills, Assistant Provost Marshal General, appeared on the steps leading from the office to the upper stories, and said to the crowd:

"Gentlemen, I advise every one of you who is not a guest at the hotel to leave the house. It is impracticable to hold a meeting here to-night; it would lead to the most serious consequences, and the only way to put a stop to further disturbance is for you all to go home."

The police then ordered the crowd to disperse, and a squad of soldiers marched in, formed a line in front of the counter, and at the word "forward, march!" moved toward the front door, clearing the office of all except the guests.

At 9 o'clock the excitement had died away, a large guard of soldiers and policemen were posted on the streets, and there was no further disturbance.

During the first stampede on the street an old woman and several little girls were knocked down and trampled on by the crowd, and an old gentleman was struck in the side with a stone. Several carriages were standing in front of the hotel at the beginning of the riot, but they formed in ambulance order and moved rapidly to the rear to wait for the wounded.

While the soldiers were carrying off the captured flags, Adjutant Braden appeared upon the ground and spoke to the soldiers, who, at his bidding, retired to their quarters. Col. Baker was also on the ground, and made diligent inquiries to ascertain the origin of the riot. Lieut. Thorp, of the Provost Guard, exerted his authority to restrain the soldiers, and Capt. Jones was on hand, armed to the teeth, to restore quiet.

The damage to the Lindell Hotel will amount to several hundred dollars, and the McClellan Club are out of pocket some $250, for the locomotive head-light, to say nothing of their transparencies and flags.

The Fletcher meeting got through with their business without blacking an eye or making a nose bleed, and adjourned in good order.

THE STATE FAIR.

Agricultural Education.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

DECATUR, Ill., Sept. 14, 1864.

A meeting of the members of the State Agricultural Society, and other parties interested in Agricultural education, was held at Union Hall last evening. The object more particularly was to discuss the disposition which should be made of the recent grant of land to found an Agricultural College in this State, wherein practical as well as theoretical knowledge should be imparted. It is well known that there are diverse opinions as to what disposition should be made of this fund when realized. The State Agricultural Society, and I think almost the entire farming interest of the State, take ground in favor of founding an institution for the exclusive teaching of the science, practical and theoretical, of agricultural science, and the arts as connected with agriculture. This seems to have been the intent of Congress when the grant was made. But it appears that attempts have been and are being made to present this bounty to the uses of various literary institutions in this State now in existence, with the intent of founding professorships in these institutions, wherein shall be taught agricultural science, and mechanics art in connection with the literal and literary branches. This latter class seems to have been the more active, and actually got a bill through the Senatorial branch of the last Legislature, and it was only defeated in the other branch by the sudden proroguing of that body by Governor Yates. The latter intent seems to have got possession of the ear of Governor Yates, and induced him to appoint certain persons as a committee to prepare a law to be put through the next Legislature. This committee is very decidedly in the interest of existing literary institutions, there being but one farmer and no mechanic on it, and the farmers feel that their rights are about to be sacrificed to the avarice or activity of persons whom they firmly believe have not the remotest claim upon the generous bequest of the National Government. The discussion last evening was a long and interesting one, and conducted in part with considerable warmth. All the speakers took strong ground in favor of a new institution—an Agricultural College *per se*, where the science and practice of agriculture and the mechanic arts should be exclusively and thoroughly taught, and against diverting the grant to any existing institution. The speakers were Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago; C. W. Murtfeldt, (Chairman of the meeting,) of Winnebago; B. G. Root, of Perry county; K. K. Jones, of Adams county, and others.

Gen. Oglesby, Union candidate for Governor, being present, was called upon, as the prospective Governor of Illinois, to give his views upon the subject, and did in a short speech which elicited the hearty applause of the entire audience. He said he had not given the subject much attention, but it was very easy to understand from the tenor of the law that this grant was intended entirely and exclusively for the benefit of the farmer and the mechanics, and he was quite unwilling that it should be devoted to any other purposes. He was himself a farmer, a mechanic—a mudsill—and was in entire sympathy with all that class. In early days he had worked on a farm in Macon county, in raising hemp, and had afterwards spun it into rope with his own hands, and sold it through the streets of Decatur. Subsequently he worked two years as a carpenter in Decatur, and his old boss—God bless him—was within the sound of his voice. He repeated his sympathies even with the farmer and the mechanic, and if he was made Governor of this State, which he felt very sure would be the case, his strongest influence should be given to place the management of this fund in the hands of the farmer and mechanic, to whom it properly belonged.

Gov. Yates being present was called upon, and stated what he had done in the matter of this grant, in the appointment of the committee, &c., at the suggestion of others, and without much regard to the position and calling of the members of the committee. His duties as the Executive of the State had been so arduous that he had found but little time to reflect upon the subject of this grant, and whatever had been done was at the suggestion of friends whose judgment, honesty and discretion he had no reason to doubt. If anything had been done amiss, he sincerely regretted it, and the farmers and mechanics of Illinois needed no assurance from him that he was their friend and always ready and willing to maintain their rights and interests.

At the close of the discussion, a resolution was offered that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the opinions of the farmers and mechanics upon the subject discussed, the committee to report at a subsequent meeting to be held during the Fair. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed such committee: B. G. Root, of Perry county; James N. Brown, of Sangamon county; Jonathan Periam, of Cook county; O. B. Galusha, of Cook county; and Dr. Fellows, of Vermilion county. The meeting then adjourned.

HIC HOC.

New Advertisements.

CIGARS.—Just received from New York a consignment of 200,000 CIGARS. A very choice lot, which we are offering at the low prices of $10 to $50 per thousand. S. B. VAN DYKE & CO., Commission Merchants, 54 Lasalle street.

TAKE BACK THE TRESS! The broken chain the tragic folds have linked around us. Go and save your Photographs taken at EVERITT'S, 157 Lake street. [illegible] Everitt's popular Photograph Gallery, 157 Lake street, corner of Lasalle. WM. M. EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY NIAS, Operator.

WABASH AND MICHIGAN AVENUES.—We desire to purchase two or three FIRST CLASS RESIDENCES On the avenues. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn st.

GRAPES GRAPES!—We are daily receiving the choicest varieties of Grapes from Ohio, suited to the wholesale or retail trade. Country and city dealers supplied at lowest rates. Apples constantly on hand. LINSLEY & HANCHETT, No. 7 Wigwam Building.

PIANOS TO RENT.—Boston and New York Pianos to rent, and the rent applied as payment in case parties wish to purchase. Also the best Pianos in America for sale. Come in from Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota and I will give you the best bargain that can be had in the city—at 115 Lake street. R. GOOLD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE formed a copartnership under the style of HUNT, BARBOUR & HALE, FOR DOING A Dry Goods Jobbing Business, At Nos. 3 & 5 Lake-st., cor. Michigan-av. JAMES F. HUNT, FRED. A. HUNT, EDWARD BARBOUR, ROBT. W. HALE. Chicago, Sept. 1, 1864.

JOHN R. WALSH, 102 MADISON STREET. Has the following new Books for sale:

CHRONICLES OF THE SCHONBERG COTTA FAMILY. Price	$1.75
THE DEVOTED BRIDE. By Lieut. George Tucker. Price	2.00
THE RIVAL BELLES. By J. B. Jones. Price	2.00
LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF GEN. GEO. B. McCLELLAN. By George S. Hillard. Price	1.50
CRUISE OF THE ALABAMA AND SUMTER. Price	2.00
CENTEOLA. By the author of "Green Mountain Boys." Price	1.50
BROKEN LIGHTS. By Frances Power Cobbe. Price	1.75

Any of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.

320 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE At a bargain, 4½ miles from Kilbourn City, on the Wisconsin River and a railroad station. Running water and wood on the land. Address D. T. LANE, Treasurer of Sauk County, Baraboo, Wis., or the owner, JACOB COOK at Sandwich, Ill.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. At T. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. House and Lot for $1650, on South Side, 2½ miles from City Limits, on West [illegible] a railroad station. Accommodation trains five times daily. House, two stories, seven rooms and kitchen, and good barn. Lot [illegible] feet, close board fence on three sides, pickets in front, with shade trees. Well, cistern, &c.

STEAM SAW MILL CHEAP, nearly new, capable of cutting 7 m feet soft lumber per day, four [illegible] dwellings, stables, boarding house, ox team, three wagons and seven acres of land, 166 miles from Chicago. For sale by S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

WE HAVE WORK NOW. A LARGE NUMBER OF WOMEN WANTED To sew on duck. Apply at once. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.

NEW LAW BOOKS. REDFIELD ON WILLS. The Law of Wills, embracing also the Jurisprudence of Insanity; The Effect of Extrinsic Evidence; The Creation and Construction of Trusts, so far as applicable to Wills, with Forms and Instructions for Preparing Wills. By ISAAC F. REDFIELD. 1 vol., 8vo.

Washburn on Real Property. THE AMERICAN LAW OF REAL PROPERTY. By EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D. Second Edition, greatly enlarged. 2 vols., 8vo.

IN PRESS. THE ILLINOIS DIGEST, Being a Digest of the Decisions of the SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS from BREESE'S Reports to the THIRTIETH volume of Illinois Reports inclusive. By CHARLES H. WOOD and JOSEPH D. LONG. 1 vol., royal, 8vo.

CALLAGHAN & CUTLER, Law Booksellers and Publishers, 126 Clark Street.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, EVANSVILLE, IND., Sept. 14th, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, are invited until 12 m. on FRIDAY, the 23d day of September, 1864, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with four thousand (4000) head of Beef Cattle on the hoof. The delivery of the Cattle to take place at Evansville, Ind., to commence in ten days from the signing of the contract, and to continue at the rate of one thousand per week until the contract be completed. The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and one-half the gross weight so determined to constitute the net weight, which shall be the purchasing weight. The average weight of the Cattle to be at least eleven hundred (1100) pounds gross, and no animal to be received weighing less than one thousand (1000) pounds. A rigid inspection will be made at each delivery by such persons as the Government may direct. Bulls, Stags, Cows and Heifers will not be received. The bids will be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Beef Cattle," and will be directed to the undersigned, at Evansville, Indiana. Each person, and in case of a firm every member of the firm, offering a bid, must also be named in the same in full, and accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the National Government. In addition to the above it is required that each bidder be present to respond to his bid, and be prepared to give bond with good and sufficient securities, for the faithful performance of the contract. Each bid, to secure consideration, must be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We, —, of the County of —, State of —, do hereby guarantee that — is (or are) able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith; and we are prepared to become his (or their) securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for the fulfillment. The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the Official Certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid. Payments will be made in Certificates of Indebtedness.

FORM OF BID: I do hereby propose to furnish the Subsistence Department with — thousand (—) head of Beef Cattle on the hoof in strict accordance with the conditions of the enclosed advertisement, to be delivered at Evansville, Indiana, for the sum of — per one hundred pounds.

Bids for a less number than four thousand (4000) will be entertained. E. B. HOPKINS, Capt and C. S. U. S. A.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 17, 1864. I wish to purchase, in open market, Artillery Horses, for which I will pay $165 in check on United States Treasury for Certificates of Indebtedness, for all such as will pass inspection at the U. S. Corral, Chicago, Illinois. They must be dark colors, sound in all particulars, strong, quick and active, well broken and square trotters in harness, in good flesh and condition, from six (6) to ten (10) years old, not less than fifteen and a half (15½) hands high, and each horse to weigh not less than ten hundred and fifty (1050) pounds. Payments will be made for lots of seven (7) or over. By order of JAS. A. EKIN, Col. in charge 1st D. Q. M. G. O. J. M. BRADSHAW, Capt. & A. Q. M.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES. All of our readers are requested to carefully peruse the column advertisement in another part of this paper, and immediately send for the 32 page pamphlet, giving information to both sexes, male or female. It is sent in a sealed envelope, free of postage. Address Dr. W. R. MERWIN & CO., 59 Liberty street, New York.

MEDALS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.—I am manufacturing Photograph Medals equal to the best in the market, and will supply dealers at $6 per hundred or $50 per thousand. One dollar's worth sent by mail as samples when desired. E. M. ROBINSON, P. O. Drawer 6280, Chicago, Ill.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, And the most hopeless cases of the diseases of the EYE AND EAR successfully treated by Dr. [illegible]. Address Box [illegible], Chicago.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL. The undersigned have opened a select school, at room 17, Uhlich's Block, North Clark st. Special attention will be given to young gentlemen preparing to enter the Northern Colleges. For further particulars apply to the undersigned or at the residence of the Rev. Dr. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., [illegible] Huron street. REV. J. GREENE, Prof. W. G. DYAS, Teachers.

HEATING FURNACES. BEECHER'S IMPROVED PATENT, For warming Dwellings, Churches, School Houses, Stores, &c. [illegible] put up by BEECHER & PARKER, [illegible] Madison street.

PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE. A small Packing House, situated within the City Limits, which has facilities for slaughtering and handling four hundred hogs per day. For further information apply to AKIN, HURLBUT & CO., 196 So. Water street.

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD. Grand Traverse Beech and Maple Wood for sale by the cargo and at retail at A. PARDON & CO.'S Yard, Ellsworth street, between Polk and Harrison, West Side.

New Advertisements.

ROSS & FOSTER, NEW STORE, No. 105 Lake Street.

JUST RECEIVED, DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Bought previous to the late great advance in prices, which we now offer at corresponding Low Prices.

3,000 Pieces French Merinoes, Including all the new shades, at prices much below present value.

500 Pieces Black Silk, Including all qualities, widths and of the best makes, imported at prices Twenty per cent. less than we can replace them for.

COLORED SILKS! In all the new Shades and Styles.

CLAN TARTINS AND PLAIDS, ALL THE NEW MATERIALS, Including Poplins, Lustres, Mohairs, Empress Cloths, Royal Winceys, something entirely new for Ladies' and Childrens' wear.

AMERICAN CASHMERES, DeLains, Paramatas, Flannels, In all the new designs.

ALSO, Callicoes, Shirtings, Sheeting, bleached and unbleached, in all qualities and widths; Denims, Stripes, Ticks, Crash Toweling, &c., &c.

Rose Blankets, Whitney Blankets, Rochdale Cocheco, And all the makes in every size and quality, at less than manufacturers' prices, previous to the late great advance.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, In Silk, Merino, Angolo, Cashmere and Shaker Flannel.

HOSIERY, In every Color, Size, Quality and Material.

Embroideries and Fine Laces! By far the finest stock ever shown in this city, all new, fresh goods of this season's purchase.

LINENS! In Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Cases, Damask Cloths, Napkins; only of the very best makes, and every yard warranted pure.

FLANNELS In all the widths, qualities and makes. 5000 pieces Shaker Flannels, the best goods made, and warranted not to shrink. ALL MADE TO OUR OWN ORDER.

MOURNING GOODS! A "SPECIALITY," And at all times our stock will be kept complete in every respect, and at the lowest possible prices.

Our Goods are all fresh, of this season's purchase, and all bought previous to the late great advance.

WE OFFER THEM AT Wholesale and Retail FOR CASH At Corresponding Low Prices.

BE SURE YOU FIND ROSS & FOSTER'S NEW STORE, 105 Lake Street, BET. DEARBORN AND CLARK STS.

New Advertisements.

EYE & EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Graduate of Bellevue Medical College and Bellevue Hospital, New York City; Graduate of the New York Ophthalmic College, author of a New System of Treating Diseases of the Eye and Ear; author of a Treatise of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and the ancient and modern operations performed; inventor of new instruments and new operations for Cross Eyes, Artificial Pupil, &c., continues, as for nine years past, to remove all Diseases of the Eye and Ear within the reach of human skill. Office, No. 134 Randolph street, Chicago.

THE WHEEL REVOLVES ON MONDAY! If I am Drafted where shall I get a SUBSTITUTE? BY CALLING AT 134 South Clark St., Room No. 6, (up stairs) you can be furnished with a Substitute on the most reasonable terms before or after the draft takes place as we have plenty on hand waiting for something "to turn up." CALL AND SEE US! O. F. GIBBS.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON —IN— BOOTS & SHOES —AT— R. BAMBER & CO'S, 132 Lake Street. Manufactured by EDWIN C. BURT, New York, Consisting of Ladies', Misses and Children's new styles of Balmorals, front Button Congress, Imitation Buckle Congress, Congress Imitation Balmorals, Congress Imitation Button, with other new and beautiful varieties, all of which we shall warrant. In addition to the above we have a great variety of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Goods; also, Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Balmorals, Congress, Men's Buckle Boots, Imitation Buckle, &c. We offer great inducements in our Wholesale Department. All who buy goods in this market should examine our stock before purchasing. R. BAMBER & CO., 132 Lake street.

NEW SKIRT For 1864. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. J. I. & J. O. WEST, 97 Chambers Street, New York, Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of the J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely overcomes and obviates the only objections to hoop skirts, viz: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place, from the difficulty of contracting them to occupy a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest, most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this city and throughout the different States. Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

BRADLEY'S PATENT "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" SKIRT. Most Popular and Flexible in use. ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale by POTTER PALMER, 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake street, Chicago.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Very flexible, folded easily, when in use, to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn. For sale by A. G. DOWNS & CO., Lake st., Chicago.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Most Practical and Desirable article made. ROSS & FOSTER, 105 Lake street, (New Store.)

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. The greatest improvement we have ever seen in Ladie's Skirts, and an article of superior excellence. FRIEDMAN & GOODKIND, 139 Lake street, Chicago.

FALL GOODS. 78 Lake Street. GRAVES & IRVINE. We offer to the Trade a fine assortment of DRESS and CLOAK TRIMMINGS for Fall wear; large lines of our well known makes of CORSETS; WOOLEN HOSIERY in great variety; and one of the richest stocks of ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, YARNS, RUSIAS, HOODS, SHAWLS, AFFGHANS, TIDIES, &c., ever offered by us to our customers. We invite an examination of our stock, by those dealers who have not hitherto traded with us, as well as by our old friends, feeling confident that our assortment and prices will recommend themselves to all. GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN HER ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, At 11 West Thirty sixth street, New York, On the 21st Instant. The course of instruction will be complete, and each department will be under accomplished and experienced teachers. REFERENCES—Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, and Mrs. Potter, Rt. Rev. W. Ingraham Kip, and Mrs. Kip, Rt. Rev. George Burgess, and Mrs. Burgess, Hon. Millard Fillmore, and Mrs. Fillmore, Mrs. James K. Polk, Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Rev. Thos. C. Pitkin, D. D., and Mrs. Pitkin, Rev. E. L. Porter, Mrs. E. L. Corey, Hon. Stephen J. Field, Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. William Sprague, Amos D. Smith, Esq., Hon. James Y. Smith, Hon. Bradford R. Wood, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. John T. Wait, Hon. F. J. Hubbard, J. George Harris, [illegible], Hon. John A. Dix, and Mrs. Dix, Mrs. Wm. L. Marcy, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., Hon. George Folsom, [illegible] Webster, Edwin Hoyt, Esq., John H. Swift, Esq., Abel French, Esq., Geo. W. Reith, Esq., [illegible], Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. Lyman Tremaine, Thos. W. Olcott, Esq., Prof. Amos Dean, LL. D., Charles M. Jenkins, Esq., Wm. H. DeWitt, Esq., Dr. Jas. H. Armsby, Gen. E. Wheeler Talbot, Rev. F. K. Cady, Dr. Henry D. Paine, Adjt. Gen. Sprague.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP. This is to certify that the undersigned, Willard M. Fuller, David M. Ford and Peter T. Burtis, have this day formed a limited partnership under the firm name of FULLER & FORD, For the transaction of a General Manufacturing Business in the City of Chicago. That said Willard M. Fuller and David M. Ford are the General Partners, and Peter T. Burtis is the Special Partner, and that all of them reside in the City of Chicago, Cook County and State of Illinois. That the said Peter T. Burtis, the Special Partner, has contributed the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in cash to the common stock, and that said partnership is to commence on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1864, and will terminate on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1867. WILLARD M. FULLER, [SEAL.] DAVID M. FORD, [SEAL.] PETER T. BURTIS, [SEAL.]

STEAM TO EUROPE.—Persons about to visit Europe, would do well to call and see the General Agent of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Co. in Chicago before leaving for the East, as he is issuing return tickets to Liverpool and Queenstown at reduced rates of passage. Steamers leave New York as follows: CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, August 27th; ETNA, Sept. 3d; EDINBURGH, 10th. Apply to F. A. EMORY, General Agent, corner of Clark and Lake streets.

Illinois Coal Screenings. In quantity to suit customers, for sale by KELLOGG & GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington-sts.

NOTICE.—Information is desired of WILLIAM V. ALLAN and T. H. JUDSON, both formerly of Memphis, Tenn., and Grenada, Miss. Any communication relating to them will be thankfully received, addressed to A. B. JUDSON, Mishawaka, St. Joseph Co., Indiana.

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER.—A gentleman, thirty years of age, having had Nine Years' Experience. As adjuster of Accounts and bookkeeper in a wholesale house, desires to connect himself with some commission or wholesale house in this city in the capacity of Bookkeeper or Clerk. References given, both in the city and from previous business connections. Address G. V. WHITFIELD, Tribune Office.

METAL WAREHOUSE, DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, And Dealers in Tinners' Stock. AGENTS FOR THE HOWE'S SCALE COMPANY. 199 & 201 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

New Advertisements.

FALL TRADE. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. Large and Attractive Stock. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake Street, Have now in Store a very extensive and well assorted stock, embracing the newest and most desirable styles and Fabrics in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally, all of which will be offered at the lowest prices East or West. Package buyers will here find a full assortment of desirable Staple Goods at prices to suit. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake St.

EARTHENWARE. 1000 PACKAGES WHITE GRANITE AND COMMON WARE, Now in store, which we offer to the trade at Eastern [illegible]. BOWEN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS, 19 & 21 LAKE-ST.

COAL! COAL!! HARD COAL 1000 tons Small Egg. 1000 tons Range Size. 500 tons Chestnut Size. Also, constantly on hand, a good supply of BRIER HILL, ILLINOIS and BLOSSBURGH COAL which we are offering at LOWEST MARKET RATES. FOR SALE BY HOLBROOK & PARKER, Yard, 64 Kinzbury street, cor. Indiana. Post Office address Drawer [illegible]. We particularly call the attention of Foundry men and manufacturers to our stock of Lump, Lehigh, Sugar Loaf and Hazelton Coal. Orders left at FULTON & BROS., No. 19 River st., or at 26 Monroe street, will receive prompt attention. Being connected with the house of Jason Parker & Co. at Buffalo, we are enabled to fill any orders for Pig Iron, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Egg and other Coal.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CAMPAIGN Medals and Badges. Also, the finest Steel Engravings of McClellan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, SHERMAN, OGLESBY, DOUGLAS. Send stamp for circulars to R. R. LANDON, Agent, 86 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois. Price of Engravings 25 cents each. Sample by mail free on receipt of retail price.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS of Plow Dealers and Farmers commending the new SKELETON FRAME CAST STEEL PLOW, MADE BY WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Chicago, Ill.

"Your 14 inch Plow runs lighter than the 13-inch Plow of other makers."
"They are superior in finish and workmanship to any other in the market."
"They scour more freely than any other."
"They are the best Plow in the market."
"The most durable Plow made."
"We have sold all the leading Plows in the West, and yours gives better satisfaction than any."
"Your Plow is bound to beat all others."
"Every Farmer who tries one says he never will use any other."

We might continue the list from hundreds of letters. Descriptive Circular and Price List sent by mail on application as above.

DRAFT! DRAFT! DRAFT! SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED For One, Two or Three Years, up to the date of the Draft, and for one week thereafter. Recruits furnished to townships or towns to fill up their quota. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 80 Clark street.

FALL AND WINTER. The most elegant stock of GOODS FOR GENTS' WEAR EVER OFFERED IN CHICAGO NOW OPENING. FLY, Draper and Tailor. 9 Tremont Block.

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALE, Adopted by the United States' Government at the Custom House in New York and other places. FOR SALE BY DICKERSON, STURGES & CO., Metal Warehouse, 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES. THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFES. The immense sales testify to the merits of them! You see them Everywhere. For sale only by F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle-st.

ILLINOIS COAL. Fresh-mined Illinois Coal, of the best quality in market, for sale by KELLOGG & GRAY, Cor. Market and Washington-sts.

SAVE KINDLING WOOD. ONE FIRE WILL LAST THE ENTIRE SEASON, WITHOUT RE-KINDLING, IN The Littlefield Stoves and Furnaces, The Morning Glory, The Railway Coal Burner, The Parlor Furnace, The Portable Furnace, The Brick Furnace. For sale only by E. F. VAN SCHAICK, [illegible] State Street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

HOME MANUFACTURED FIRE WORKS. CHARLES MORRIS Has removed his stock of Fire Works, manufactured by himself, to 149 South Water Street, Where he will be prepared to furnish the public with FIRE WORKS at the lowest manufactory prices. Particular attention paid to getting up Fire Works for political Celebrations, Clubs, Committees, &c. [illegible] Committees, Country Dealers, and the public in general, remember I sell at the LOWEST FIGURES. P. O. Box [illegible].

LAMPS, OILS & GLASSWARE, THE BEST STOCK IN THE WEST, At the LOWEST MARKET PRICES. For sale by GEO. S. POPE, [illegible] Clark st.

N. F. MERRILL, WHOLESALE DEALER IN LAMPS, OILS AND GLASSWARE, [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

READ IT.

Let no one fail to read the stirring and patriotic appeal of the National Union Committee published herewith. It is an invigorating document. It breathes the spirit of Union and freedom. It will awaken echoes all over the country. Read it and hand it to your erring Democratic neighbor.

SAUL AMONG THE PROPHETS.

The Chicago *Times* has had a vision of judgment. It is making signals of distress. That disloyal and hardened sheet, whose utterances for three years past have gladdened all rebeldom, came out yesterday in the garb of humiliation, with ashes on its head and with half a column of Republican doctrine in its mouth. Hear it:

"When Democrats assemble to-morrow, if there be among them any men who are or pretend to reason, *let them not forget that the Constitution itself is a protest against disunion*. It grew from the necessities of a loosely joined confederation whose powers, or power to make it a government but in name. In the sublime words of its preamble, it was originated 'in order to form a MORE PERFECT UNION;' It was intended to be that glorious mean which should at once leave the utmost power possible to States, and yet secure to the central government sufficient strength to make itself operative and effective. It did not leave each State an entirely independent sovereignty, nor did it give to the consolidated government any more powers than were imperatively needed to answer the end for which that government was formed. The powers of States originate in the people; the power of the Federal Government originates in the States; and as the people surrender some of their powers in forming States, so do the States surrender some of their powers in the formation of the Federal Government. This is a necessity of all governments; any government is in fact simply the concentration of certain powers surrendered by the people; and hence it is an absurdity to argue the complete sovereignty of the individuals or the State which has thus yielded up a portion of its powers. Therefore, the Constitution does not admit disunion; its very essence is a 'more perfect union,' and the remedies for its violation are not found in revolution till all lawful attempts have failed."

We felicitate ourselves. Our instruction has not been without effect We have had an obdurate pagan to deal with, but line upon line and precept upon precept have at last begun to do their work. We are not without hope that the reform so hopefully begun may ripen to a full conviction of sin Therefore, we propound another lesson, which we deem exactly adapted to converts who have arrived at the hopeful state evidenced by the *Times*. It is this: The Hon. Washington Hunt offered the following resolution to the Chicago Convention:

Resolved, That the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union and Constitution, *and insist on maintaining the national unity* as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

The Convention adopted all of this resolution verbatim, except the words "and insist on maintaining our national unity." In other words, the Democratic party refused point blank to insist upon maintaining the "more perfect union," which, the *Times* says, is the very essence of the Constitution. Therefore, the *Times* ought to repudiate the Democratic party and go for Lincoln, whose platform declares that the "more perfect union" must and shall be preserved.

A COMPARISON.

The *National Intelligencer*, the principal McClellan organ in Washington, reinforcing itself with the authority of the *Army and Navy Journal*, the professional McClellan organ in New York, and calling to its aid Mr. Swinton of the New York *Times*, whom Gen. Grant expelled from his army for lying, and who have failed as a narrator of past events is now trying his hand on the future, came to us recently with a five-column article to prove how much better Gen. McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula was than Gen. Grant's recent campaign has been. The *Intelligencer* does not avow this to be the object of its somewhat lengthy essay, but when we find a professedly loyal journal laying great stress upon the circumstance that there was a water route to Richmond, and that it would have been easy for Gen. Grant to have put his army down at Yorktown or White House in the first place, and thus have avoided all the tough work of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, we think it is easy to discern a meaning which may not happen to be expressed in words. This refrain was first chaunted by the Richmond press in unison. It then went across the ocean and was echoed back by the rebel sympathizing journals of England and France, after which it was taken up by such organs as the *Army and Navy Journal* and the *National Intelligencer*. Let us see what it amounts to.

Certainly Gen. Grant could have landed his army on the peninsula. There he would have encountered the same enemy whom he met in the Wilderness, probably behind entrenchments more formidable than any which were found between the Rapidan and the Pamunkey. At any rate the same enemy would have been there, endowed with the same capabilities of resistance; and if it be conceded that the great object of aggressive war is to meet and overcome the enemy, the argument adopted by the *Intelligencer*, whether copied from its Richmond contemporaries or devised by its own wit, is either sheer childishness or downright impudence. "That bloody route," "those terrible losses," exclaims the *Intelligencer*. We know not why the same objurgations may not be applied to all the campaigns in history where there has been a disposition on both sides to fight. Indeed, there is one campaign, which we think will match it, where, on *one* side, the disposition to fight was not great. We refer to the campaign of 1862 on the Peninsula, conducted by Major General McClellan.

The *Intelligencer* makes Gen. Grant's losses up to (but not including) the last assault on Petersburg, 88,200. We have taken some pains to ascertain what were General McClellan's losses on the Peninsula. We find they were 70,835.

This information is derived by subtracting the number of men present for duty at Harrison's Bar, July 15, 1862, from the whole number of men sent to Gen. McClellan on the Peninsula. Mr. John Tucker, then Assistant Secretary of War, upon whom was devolved the duty of providing transportation for the Army of the Potomac, testifies (page 295, vol 1, *Report on the Conduct of the War*) that the following troops were transported to Gen. McClellan:

Prior to 5th of April	121,500
Franklin's division	12,000
McCall's division	10,000
From Baltimore and Fortress Monroe	11,000
Part of Shields' division	5,000
Total	159,500

On page 296 of the same volume, Gen. Meigs estimates the number of men thus transported at 160,000. That these figures are approximately correct is shown by the consolidated report of the strength of the Army of the Potomac on the 30th of April, 1862 (page 323), and the Adjutant General's statement of the reinforcements sent to Gen. McClellan prior to the 15th of June, 1862 (page 345), to wit:

Aggregate strength 30th of April	130,378
Reinforcements present for duty to 15th June	33,360
	163,738
Deduct Franklin's division, twice counted	11,332
	151,406
Add Shields' division, sent after 15th June	5,000
	156,406

We will now let Gen. McClellan tell us how many men he had fit for duty on the 15th of July, 1862, at Harrison's Bar. We quote from his dispatch of that date to the President:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 15th, 1862.

* * * * * * *

"I find from official reports that I have present for duty: officers, 5,215; enlisted men, 83,450; in all present for duty, 88,665."—*Report on the Conduct of the War, page 345.*

Hence the result:

Whole number of men sent to General McClellan	159,500
Number of men fit for duty at Harrison's Landing	88,665
Losses	70,835

The *Intelligencer* bewails loudly the casualties of the first week of Gen. Grant's campaign, embracing the two battles in the Wilderness and the principal share of the fighting at Spottsylvania, which it estimates at 38,000. This is about the same number that Gen. McClellan lost by disease alone in the Warwick and Chickahominy marshes. On page 345 of the volume already quoted from, we find a statement from the Adjutant General of the Army, compiled from Gen. McClellan's official returns, of the comparative strength of the Army of the Potomac on the 1st day of April, and the 20th day of June, 1862, from which we learn that there were only 115,102 men present for duty on the day last mentioned—all of Gen. McClellan's reinforcements had reached him before the 20th of June except the 5,000 of Shields' division. In other words, he had received, first and last, 154,500 men prior to that date. His losses therefore had been 39,398. But only three engagements had taken place up to this time, Williamsburg, Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. Our losses at Williamsburg were about 2,200, and at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks less than 5,000 each. If we suppose they amounted to 9,000 in all, (and this is a liberal allowance, which will easily cover the skirmishes on the road,) we have losses to the number of 30,398 men *not by battle*. And we may add that no field of battle ever presented a more appalling spectacle than did the typhoid hospitals at Yorktown during the spring and early summer of 1862.

It is not our purpose to compare results. That would be impossible while the results of General Grant's campaign are still pending. We may say, however, that while General Grant has been inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy at every step, we never heard that the rebel army lost thirty-three thousand men by disease while General McClellan was dragging up from Fortress Monroe to the Chicahominy, or that they suffered more than usual from that cause. Nor should we, in any case, deem that a brilliant campaign in which the comparative advantages were measured by the ravages of fever in the contending armies. We may say farther, that Gen. Grant has not yet been put to flight by his adversary, and we firmly believe that, if he had been, he would not have sought to cover up his misfortunes by calling them "change of base." We may add also that, since the collision in the Wilderness, Gen. Lee has had no stomach for a field engagement with his adversary. The fight has been taken out of him, and his so often victorious and advancing legions cannot now be found outside their earthworks. The *Intelligencer* will admit that this constitutes a difference between the two campaigns under consideration.

REBEL ORACLES AND "PEACE" ECHOES ON SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman is the new "beast" of the rebels and the "Democracy." Neither of them have found any fault when the rebel Generals have ordered all non-combatants out of the cities of Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Vicksburg, Atlanta, &c., in order to enable them to stand a siege. But now that Gen. Sherman has ordered them out for military reasons, the rebel papers of the South and North have set up their usual simultaneous howl. Gen. Hood denounces the order as "barbarous," at this the copperhead editors leap upon their stools, seize their pens, prick up their ears, and prepare to "copy." The Richmond *Enquirer* denounces it as fiendish, and lo! forthwith, the whole copperhead crew write "devilish satanic." The Richmond *Dispatch* cries "unprecedented outrage," and the New York *World* echoes it an "outrage unprecedented." The Richmond *Sentinel* calls Sherman "the chief among savages." The Chicago rebel paper styles his order "unnatural and inhuman," running "directly through the hearts of our wives, mothers, and daughters," and a new reason why "the war should be made to cease."

The *Sentinel* also describes Sherman as the "captain of pirates, the prince among scoundrels and brutes, the foremost villain of the world."

If the Chicago rebel paper is milder in its language at present, it may be pardoned on the ground that it has only begun to "pitch in." Within a week it was insisting that Sherman was a true McClellanite and a Democrat of the Democrats, whom copperheads alone had defended and sustained against the persistent revilings and slanderings of the opposition press. But it has entered upon the work. It is determined to prove that no true soldier can win from the McClellan press any other reward than a "fire in the rear." It says;

Taken in all, this affair is beyond comprehension. It inflicts a vast amount of suffering upon innocent people, and accomplishes, so far as we can see, no good. Whatever may be its motive, the occurrence is an unanswerable argument for peace. A war whose burdens fall so heavily upon innocent women and children is an unnatural, inhuman war, and should be made to cease. No war whatever is justifiable when its path runs directly through the hearts of our wives, daughters and mothers.

This is but the commencement. Henceforth to rebel oracles and Copperhead echoes let Gen. Sherman bare his devoted head, like Lear to the tempest. "Burnside the Butcher," "Butler the Beast," and even Grant may henceforth rest in peace while the Copperhead and rebel batteries concentrate their fire on the hero of Atlanta, lately "the strongest friend and firmest admirer of General McClellan on this continent," and now, alas, in the language of rebels and Copperheads, "the foremost villain of the world."

Copperhead Forgery.

The Copperhead managers are circulating a handbill of which the following is a copy:

VOTERS, READ THIS!

Extract from a Speech delivered by the Hon. Danl. Webster, in the Senate of the United States, on the 7th of March, 1850.

"If the infernal Fanatics and Abolitionists ever get the power in their hands, they will over-ride the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make Laws to suit themselves. They will lay violent hands on those who differ with them politically in opinion, or dare question their infallibility, bankrupt the country, and finally deluge it with blood."

Let no one be misled by the above. Daniel Webster's 7th of March speech is in print, and there is no such passage in it. It is a bold forgery.

Slaves Freed by the Rebellion.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

In commenting, in last evening's *Transcript*, on Jeff Davis' statement to Mr. Gillmore, that "You (we) have already emancipated nearly two million of our slaves—and if you will take care of them, you may emancipate the rest," you express the fear that Davis overstated the number. If you glance at the following statistics from the last census, you will perceive that he was much nearer the truth than he usually is. In June, 1860, there were in

Kentucky, slaves	225,490
Maryland	87,188
Delaware	1,797
Missouri	114,965
Tennessee	275,724
Virginia	490,887
At least one half of them are freed, say	950,000
Add to this from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana, at least 200,000 men, and 400,000 women and children, say	600,000
And we have a total of	1,555,995

All of these blacks are practically free, and the sum total will no doubt surprise your readers as much as it has me. One and a half millions of slaves made free, and yet the peace men say we have accomplished nothing by the war! J. R. G.

Mr. Gilmore puts the figures too high. All the slaves of Kentucky are not free, nor the half of them. One third of the slaves of Tennessee are yet in servitude. The number freed in Virginia will not exceed 125,000, and the estimate for the other States is certainly 200,000 too high. We suppose that about one million of slaves have obtained their freedom since the war began. McClellan, in his letter of acceptance, proposes, if elected, to kidnap and return them all to bondage in order to propitiate the rebels.

☞ We find the following paragraph in the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 3d inst:

GEN. JOHN H. WINDER.—This officer, well known in this city, has been removed from command at the post of Andersonville, Georgia, we learn, for "incapacity and inhumanity to prisoners."

This paragraph amounts to a confession of the truth of all the charges which have been made in relation to the inhuman treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville. Possibly, now that Winder is removed, their confinement may be made more tolerable.

☞ An effort is being made by certain Americans who aspire to leadership among the German Fremonters of St. Louis, to give a McClellan direction to the Fremont movement. Seeing plainly enough that Fremont is not likely to remain a candidate until the election, having no earthly prospect of success if he does, and that consequently his followers, if they vote for President at all, will be compelled to choose between the regular Republican and Democratic candidates, they are engaged in trying to prove McClellan a more acceptable candidate than Lincoln. This attempt to sell out the Germans of St. Louis to the Copperheads, in the name of Radicalism, is not likely to win. It is already provoking severe denunciation from the more conscientious and intelligent Fremont men.

Political Intelligence.

Union Meeting at Harvard, Ill.

HARVARD, McHenry Co., Ill. Sept. 13.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Harvard to-day. The meeting was addressed at length by Hon. Judge Miller, of Rockford, who presented the true issue that now crowds upon the American people, in so plain, vivid, and common sense light, that even the peace men were put to silence. His Honor said that the rebels of the South and peace sneaks of the North were as closely connected as the Siamese twins, &c.

The Judge was followed by Joslin, of Woodstock, and Hank McLain, of McHenry, and Col. Standen, of the 95th Illinois volunteers.

The meeting passed off pleasantly, amid a great deal of enthusiasm. McHenry will tell well for Abe and Andy in November next.

B. SMITH, Secretary.

The Spirit of Compromise, or the Union as it Was.

"To restore it and preserve it (the Union) the same spirit (of compromise) must prevail in our councils."—*George B. McClellan.*

As for example:

Slavery restored in the District of Columbia.

Slavery allowed free course in the Territories.

Slavery allowed a three-fifths representation in "our councils."

Slavery must not be discussed in the North, and must not be molested in the South.

Slavery must not be spoken against in "our councils," on pain of assassination.

Slavery must have special laws for its protection passed in "our councils," and every man of the North must be converted into a slave catcher for the South.

Slavery must dictate the contents of our school books, the phraseology of our oratory, the opinions of our pulpit, the sentiments of our hymns, and the things to be asked for in our prayers.

Slavery must be allowed the use of the United States troops to restore a fugitive bondsman to his meek and kindly Southern owner.

Slavery must be indulged in the diversion of gagging, mobbing or murdering whosoever does not do its bidding and keep silence in its august presence.

Such is the "same spirit of compromise" which "prevailed" so long in "our councils," and which Gen. McClellan proposes to restore to our councils. Shall he have the opportunity?

Such is the "Union as it was" which Gen. McClellan would bust up again, and build up again, in this country. Shall he have the opportunity?

From Sherman's Army.

The Great Battle of Sept. 1.

Unaccountable Delay of the Fourth Corps—The Victory Won in Spite of It.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

IN THE FIELD, NEAR LOVEJOY'S, GA., Sept. 3, 1864.

The fierce effort to break the front of the Army of the Tennessee and its bloody repulse by the 15th corps, with the movements and dispositions of the other corps which finished the day's work of the 31st, have been already narrated.

The day closed with the army disposed as follows: The extreme left, the 23d corps, lay along the railroad with the left of the corps two miles south of Rough and Ready Station; adjoining it on the right was the 4th corps. These corps fronted east. Between the right of the 4th corps and the left of the Army of the Tennessee was an interval of some six miles, which was covered by the 14th corps which lay west of Flint River, massed near Renfro's House, so as to cover the trains and act as a reserve in case of necessity. In front of the left and center were no works of any great importance. The Army of the Tennessee held the right, with the front of one corps, the 15th its left, supported by Bryant's brigade, of Woods' division of the 17th corps, and its left a refused line running back towards the river, held by a division of Ransom's 16th corps. The extreme left was covered by Garrard's cavalry, and the extreme right by that of Kilpatrick.

During the night Gen. Sherman's orders were issued for the battle of the succeeding day—the 1st.

The 17th corps was thrown across the river as a reserve to the Army of the Tennessee. The front of the Army of the Tennessee was close up to the rebel line, which was heavily intrenched and fortified with parapets, abatis and palisades. If my explanation of the positions has been understood, it will be seen that the main rebel position, which at the close of the battle of the 31st, was occupied by the divisions of Hardee and Lee, was in a line in front of the railroad, and curving from a point near it north of Jonesboro' in a southwesterly course towards Flint River, opposite to and covering that village. There was a line of rifle pits running back at right angles with the rebel right, and protecting their flank.

According to the plan of battle, as set forth in Gen. Sherman's orders, the 4th Corps was to move south along the railroad, starting at daylight of the 1st, the 23d Corps following it closely—both corps to move in fighting trim, with no transportation except ambulance and ammunition trains. By the time that the head of column of the 4th Corps had reached an attacking position, the 14th Corps was to have crossed Flint River and moved into position on the right of the 4th Corps. The two corps—the 14th and 4th—were then to assault the enemy's position on the right flank. So much of the Army of the Tennessee as was in position was to make a demonstration at the same time for the purpose of detaining the rebels in their main line of works.

At an early hour in the morning of the 1st of September Gen. Sherman and Gen. Thomas moved down to the right near the Headquarters of Gen. Howard—near the field of the expected battle. All night and through the whole forenoon the rebels were spiteful and kept up a wicked fire. To such demonstrations our troops replied. The lines were at short distances, and the men, engaged in exciting picket firing, resorted to all the strategy and *finesse* of experienced skirmishers to save themselves and kill their adversaries. All along the lines the fire of musketry was equal to a heavy skirmish. Occasionally the batteries would break loose, and at each good shot the infantry would cheer lustily. So the morning passed.

Soon after 11 the 14th Corps crossed the river, drove a few rebel outposts in, and readily took the position assigned them on the left of the Army of the Tennessee.

Jutting out from the hills on the west bank of Flint River is a high spur, a naked promontory of equal height with the dividing ridge along which the railroad runs. From it the positions of both armies were in full view, excepting at those points where the lines ran through the patches of timber which alternated with the open fields. On the left, across an open field, the railroad was in view, and on the right, over Osterhaus' lines, through a thick grove of oaks, the white spire of a church at Jonesboro glistened in the tropical sun. When I passed the church, after the battle, it was scarred and pierced with balls. Under the impression that it was a rebel lookout, our riflemen had made it an especial target. The silent suggestions of the lofty spire were unheeded in the two days of battle. The church was the hospital of one army, its steeple the target of the other. This spur, which stood out towards the left of the arc which the lines formed at mid-day, was the headquarters of Generals Sherman, Howard and Thomas. Logan and Ransom and Stanley and Davis and Schofield were with their Corps, in their field.

The calculations of the Generals were, that, by mid day, the 4th corps would be up to its position. But one, two and three o'clock passed, and Stanley had not arrived with his command. The 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th were all in their places waiting anxiously for the assault upon the rebel flank. But still it came not. The 14th corps moved its right around and relieved the three regiments and two batteries of the 17th corps on the left of the 15th, and established a connection with the army of the Tennessee, and Blair was ordered to move his (17th) corps around to the right of the 16th, where the rough-riders of Kilpatrick lay. Everything looked as if Sherman must win a splendid victory and a field crowned with glorious results. There was great anxiety during the hours that passed after Davis took his position. Watches soon after consulted; signal officers peered into the distant fields from the tops of high trees; staff officers plunged at full speed into the thick forest between the river and railway with orders to Stanley; and eager ears listened every hour more intently and anxiously for the guns of the 4th corps. The corps was coming, but all too leisurely. It came, but it came too late.

Meanwhile the hours for battle were passing. It was after three when the 17th Corps had moved towards the right. At a quarter before four the 14th Corps, which had kept up a fierce artillery duel with two rebel batteries posted on the opposite side of the open field in their front, moved out to attack. The rebels were behind a strong rifle pit in the woods, a few yards from the field. The line was held by Garvin's Brigade of Clayton's Division, Hardee's Corps, and a six gun battery of Napoleons, (12 pounders), and a four gun battery of 20 pounder Parrotts. Your correspondent with that Corps will furnish you with the details of brigade, regimental and individual conduct. Advancing his attacking columns under such cover as the rolling grounds, and the wood skirting the field afforded, Davis formed his lines with great precision under a terrible fire, which seemed to almost sweep the field, and away they rushed towards the rebel line. A severe and wicked fire met them and the first line wavered, became disordered and was repulsed.

It was a fierce and stubborn battle. The dust of the dry cornfield, and the smoke of the guns filled the air and enveloped the combatants, so that for the moment of fierce decisive strife one could see only the occasional gleam of a banner or the flash of guns and shell—clear and distinct above all the other din of battle, the cheers and yells of the combatants could be heard. Presently the noise ceased; the heavy pall of smoke and dust drifted leisurely away, and we saw our troops moving across the field again in three splendid lines. Simultaneously with this attack Logan opened fire on his whole front. The struggle of the 14th corps was to be renewed, and it was of the first importance that all the troops in the works should be held there. Davis's troops drove the enemy thrice into and out of their works, and captured Gen. Garvin, a great part of his brigade, and the ten guns. Clayton's division attempted to retake the batteries, and were assisted by Gist's brigade of Walker's division. For an hour the battle in the woods was fierce, but the 14th held its captures and the position. Gen. Gist—was severely wounded.

If at that time the 4th corps had been in the position assigned to Gen. Stanley, and had moved promptly on the left of Davis the greater portion of Hardee's command must have been captured. There never was a better opportunity for the annihilation of a command than the field that Johnston presented at 4 o'clock that afternoon. Who was in the fault it is not my province here, and in a news letter to discuss. I simply give your readers the facts. If there was fault, either of head or heart, there are proper authorities to ascertain the author and provide against the recurrence of such failure in the future.

The day was too far advanced when Kimball's brigade of Newhouse's division of the 4th corps came up to attempt any new movements or renew the attack, and the day closed with a tremendous shelling of the rebel positions by Logan's and Ransom's batteries. The results of the day's work, although every one could see and believe that they might have been more decisive, were very satisfactory. Our troops had assaulted successfully, carried the enemy's position, captured Brig. Gen. James Garvin, 865 men, and ten guns—four of the Loomis battery which Rosecrans lost at Chicamauga.

Of their loss in killed and wounded I have no reliable data. It must have been severe, but was probably less than the day before, for the reason that the line of fire was shorter by at least two divisions. Beside we were the assaulting party, which usually suffers most heavily. A rebel surgeon, left with a few of their wounded, states that their loss in the two days was about five thousand.

During the night the whole of the camp was awakened by the sound of a tremendous cannonade. The sounds came from the direction of Atlanta, in which direction we could see the light of a conflagration. We learned in the morning that the rebels were engaged in destroying their ammunition and hastily evacuating their Gate City. Strange as it may seem to your readers, when the announcement was made of the evacuation of Atlanta, it produced no great excitement among the officers and men, who labored so long and severely for its consummation.

At about half-past three in the morning it was discovered that the rebels were leaving their works in front of the 15th and 16th corps. So soon as the skirmishers of the [illegible] they were advanced, the skirmishers of the rebel rear guard were found in the village, and driven through it. A train loaded with two thousand rebel wounded, and drawn by two locomotives was just leaving, or rather [illegible] hastily without removing all of the wounded from the hospitals. The troops moved into town by corps at once, received their orders from Gen. Sherman, whose headquarters for the time was at the house of an old scrivener, who had a contract for subsisting Federal prisoners. It was ascertained that Lee's corps moved out on the first by the McDonough road, and that Hardee moved along the railroad southward. The 23d corps moved out on the McDonough road, the 4th corps along the railroad, the 15th on the country road west of the railroad, and the 17th on the extreme right, the 14th in reserve to the Army of the Cumberland. The 16th subsequently became the reserve to the Army of the Tennessee.

The 4th division of the 15th corps, Wood's division of the 17th, and Col. Hotchkiss of the 2d division of the 4th being in advance.

Three-fourths of a mile from the old works Walcot's brigade of the 15th corps struck the rebel rear guard and drove it without a halt into a bottom near Cedar Bluffs. From the crest of the hill opposite the rebel position it was an open field across the bottom lands and up the hill to the rebel works. The rebels had a strong skirmish line along the morass and extending over the high ground in Wood's front, and had already opened a few batteries. Gen. Sherman came on the ground while the dispositions were being made. In the rear of Wolcott's brigade Gen. Logan formed Oliver's brigade in line of battle. Osterhaus deployed a second line of battle, forming the remainder of his division in columns. While Wood advanced through timbers on the right, Logan advanced his lines. Gen. Wolcott pushed his skirmishers through the marsh and charged up the hill capturing the rebels in their rifle pits.

The enemy was found to be behind heavy works on a cannonading position. The 4th, 15th and 17th corps moved the heads of their columns up within from 300 to 600 yards of the rebel works and threw up a line of works. The works were deemed too strong to venture an assault.

During the pursuit they captured about 250 prisoners at Jonesboro. In the hospital at Jonesboro there were 207 enlisted men wounded and 39 officers. Two caissons for 6-pounder guns, two wagon loads of 12-pounder ammunition, two ammunition chests and several thousand stand of small arms were captured.

A private of the 36th Illinois, James Parsons, captured the two horses and negro servant of Gen. Gist. In the holsters was a pair of revolvers marked Brigadier General S. R. Gist. JACK.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Appeal of the National Union Committee to the People of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE, New York, Sept. 9, 1864.

The great rebellion, which for more than three years has wrapped the nation in the flames of civil war, draws near its crisis. Its armies have been beaten, its territory has been conquered, the forts and posts which it treacherously seized have been occupied and held by the soldiers of the Republic, its foreign allies have been detached from its support, and its hostile arm, paralyzed by exhaustion, and discouraged by defeat, is upheld solely by the hope of political victories to be achieved by its allies in the Presidential election of November next.

If the people in that election sustain the government, if they re-assert its just authority and re-affirm their purpose to maintain it by war so long as war assails it, the rebellion will speedily end. If they falter in this determination, or leave any room for doubt on this vital point, the rebels will take fresh courage and prolong the contest. Every utterance of their organs and agents affirms and confirms this position. Every rebel in arms and every rebel in office—every rebel organ in the rebel States or in foreign lands—every hater of democratic freedom and the rights of man, longs and labors for the overthrow of the administration and the expulsion of Abraham Lincoln from the Presidential chair.

In the Northern and Western States this hostility has been embodied and organized in the acts and declarations of the Chicago Convention. That Convention gives a silent approval of the rebellion itself, and an open condemnation of the war waged for its suppression. Without a word of censure for the conspirators who plotted the nation's death, it brands with unsparing denunciation the patriots and heroes who defend its life. While it passes in utter silence the gigantic usurpations of Jefferson Davis and his confederate traitors—while it overlooks entirely, and thus, by just and necessary inference, approves their abrogation of political rights and personal liberties over all that portion of the United States in which they have been able thus far to sustain their usurped authority, it pours out its wrath, without stint or measure, upon every act by which the Constitutional President of the United States has sought to defend and protect the life and liberties of the nation, whose executive power is placed in his hands.

The Convention had no words of exultation for our victories; no thanks and honors for the soldiers and sailors who have shed their blood to achieve them. While it denounces our Government for neglect of duty toward our "fellow-citizens who are now, and long have been, prisoners of war in a suffering condition," it has not even a syllable of censure for those rebel authorities who, with more than savage cruelty, and in utter disregard of every dictate of humanity, as well as of every usage of civilized warfare, have deliberately and with systematic purpose, inflicted upon those prisoners all the tortures of exposure, of neglect and starvation, and have offered premiums for their murder to the brutal guards to whose grim custody they have been consigned. And, on the very eve of the most glorious victories that have ever crowned our arms—after three years of bloody, costly and successful war, when three-fourths of the territory originally held by the rebels has passed into our hands; at the very moment when the rebellion itself is tottering to its fall, and the flag of our country is rapidly advancing to its old supremacy, the party represented at Chicago demands that "immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities"—a step which would instantly arrest our conquering armies and snatch from them the glories of a final triumph, repeal the blockade, and throw the whole rebel frontier open to the supplies they so sorely need, secure the recognition of foreign powers, and either accomplish their independence or give them ability to fight for it four years longer.

We appeal to the people of the United States—lovers of the Union and friends of Freedom—against the consummation of the foul crime against both, which the acts and declarations of the Chicago Convention involve. We invoke them not to sanction these principles and sentiments by electing the candidates put forward to represent them. We implore them, as they love their country, as they seek the renewed integrity of its territory, as they desire the peaceful protection of its flag, and the blessings of its free institutions and its equal laws for themselves and their posterity, not to arrest the blow which is just ready to descend upon the rebellion now tottering to its fall; not to give the rebels time to renew their strength for fresh conflicts; not to aid those who would aid them in overthrowing our Government, in destroying our Union, in plunging into a chaos of anarchy the great communities of which the Constitution makes one great and glorious nation, and in thus extinguishing, finally and forever, the hopes of all who have faith in Freedom and the Rights of man.

We call upon the people to bear in mind that, by whatever sophistries they may cloak their purposes, the Chicago Convention neither condemns the action of the Richmond rebels, nor proposes to expel them against their will, or by an exercise of force, from the seats of power they have usurped. In all essential respects, the action that Convention took accords with the results the rebels seek. Both desire a cessation of hostilities. Both denounce, with unsparing bitterness, the Government of the United States, and both alike seek its overthrow. Both demand that the attempt to conquer armed rebellion by force of arms shall be abandoned And both demand that when the Government of the United States shall have passed into the hands of men opposed to an armed defense of the Government against rebellion, the war shall end by peaceful conference of these allied powers. What more than this could the rebels ask or need for the consummation of all their plans? We call upon the people to bear in mind that, if they elect the candidates of the Chicago Convention, they arrest the Government in the execution of its plans and purposes on the very eve of their fulfillment, and one-third of a year before any new Administration can take its place. The interval will be one of hope and confidence for the rebels, and of exultation for their allies in the loyal States. In the Western States armed preparations have already been made by the disciples and advocates of secession, to follow the example of the South, and sever the West from the Federal Union. The success of the Chicago programme in November will be the signal for carrying these designs into execution, and the 4th of March will dawn upon a new Western Confederacy, aiming at independence, defying the power of the national arms, and co-operating with the slave power of the Southern States in blotting from existence the free Republic of the Western world.

We call upon the people to crush all these schemes, and to brand their authors and allies with their lasting reprobation. We call upon them to support the Government, to quell the rebellion, to defend and preserve the Union. We call upon them to stand by the President, who, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, has wielded the power of the nation with unfaltering courage and fidelity, with integrity which even calumny has not dared to [illegible], and with wisdom and prudence upon which success is even now stamping the surest and the final seal. His election will proclaim to the world the unaltered and unalterable determination of the American people to quell the rebellion and save the Union. It will strike down forever the false hopes and expectations of the rebel government, and proclaim to the people of the rebel States that their only hope of peace lies in abandoning their hostility to the Government, and resuming their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

We call upon the Union Committees and the Union Leagues, and upon all loyal associations in every State, County and town, to perfect their organizations; to infuse fresh activity into their operations; to canvass carefully and promptly their respective districts; to circulate documents and newspapers containing just and forcible expositions of the merits of our cause; to combat by assemblages of the people in public meetings, by public speeches, by conversation, by letters and personal appeals, and in all just and proper modes, the deceptive and perilous sophistries of the agents and political allies of the rebellion. Let them be on their guard against the arts of corruption and of intrigue which will be brought, with unscrupulous desperation, to bear upon them. The rebel government, and those foreign powers most deeply interested in our destruction, could well afford to expend millions in overthrowing this administration, and placing in power the nominees and representatives of the Chicago Convention.

The skies are bright and full of promise. The lion-hearted citizen-soldiers of the Republic march with steady step and unfaltering purpose to a speedy and glorious victory. The heart of the people beats time to the Union. Every triumph of the Union arms over rebel troops arouses afresh the courage and confidence of Union men, and chills the heart and decimates the ranks of the submission secessionists represented at Chicago. A Union victory in November will end the long and laborious strife. It will paralyze the arm of the rebellion. It will disperse the armies, destroy the hope by which the despotism at Richmond now holds its subjects in bondage, release the people of the Southern States from their enforced disloyalty, and give them again the blessings of self-government within the Union and under the protecting Constitution and flag of the United States. It will enable our own government to exchange the weapons of war for the counsels of peace, to relax the stern control over public action and public speech which a state of war renders unavoidable, to restore our financial system, to dissolve all military courts, and hand over again to the civil tribunals of justice the punishment of crime and the preservation of public order, and to restore to their firesides and their homes, clothed with honors and to be held in everlasting remembrance, that great army of our citizen soldiers who have bared their breasts against armed rebellion, and won the imperishable renown of saving the glorious Union, for which their fathers and their brothers died.

Signed by the Committee.

H. J. RAYMOND, Ch'n, N.Y.	H. W. HOFFMAN, Md.
SAML. F. HERSEY, Me.	S. H. BOYD, Mo.
JOHN S. CLARKE, N. H.	[illegible], O.
ABM. W. GARDNER, Vt.	J. D. DEFREES, Ind.
WM. CLAFLIN, Mass.	BURTON C. COOK, Ill.
THOS. G. TURNER, R. I.	MARSH GIDDINGS, Mich.
N. D. SPERRY, Ct.	S. JUDD, Wis.
MARCUS L. WARD, N. J.	D. B. STUBBS, Iowa.
S. A. PURVIANCE, Pa.	A. W. CAMPBELL, W. Va.
NATH. B. SMITHERS, Del.	JAMES H. LANE, Kansas.
J. J. COOMBS, Dist. of Col.	

THE STATE FAIR.

List of Premiums.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

The following list of awards was received too late for insertion in our last issue.

DECATUR, Thursday, Sept. 15.

STOCK.

LOT No 1 SHORT HORN BULLS—BULLS OVER FOUR YEARS.—1st premium Young Cato, J. L. Shorthose, McLean, $25.

Second Premium, Lord Highland, J. H. Pickerell, Macon, $15.

LOT 3, SHORT HORN COWS—COWS FOUR YEARS AND OVER—First Premium, Diommell, J. M. Hill, Macon, $25.

Second Premium, Princess Royal, J. N. Brown, $15.00.

COWS THREE YEARS AND UNDER FOUR.—First Premium, Zenobia, M. Brown, $25.

Second Premium, Juila Clay, J. H. Pickerell $15.

The Committee were unanimously of the opinion that this ring exceeds any other they have yet seen, and also that they were so nearly equal that they would have with great pleasure awarded four premiums.

HEIFER, TWO AND UNDER THREE YEARS.—First Premium, Minnehaha, J. N. Brown, $25.

Second Premium, Lady Jones, J. M. Hill, $15.

HEIFER, ONE AND UNDER TWO YEARS—First Premium, White Lady, J. M. Hill, $25.

Second Pre'm, Mary Childs, J. H. Pickerell, $15.

HEIFER, CALF UNDER ONE YEAR.—First Premium, Lady Frances, J. M. Hill, $25.

Second Premium, Mary Bell, J. B. Rye, Macon, $15.

ROADSTERS.

The examination opened with roadsters as follows:—Second class, 10 roadsters, mare four years and over—1st premium, Lady Florence, Snyder & Adams, Brown Co., Ill.; 2d premium, Jenny, John Slaughter, Macon.

AN EXCITING RACE.

At 3 o'clock an exciting trot took place with double teams in harness, for $200, citizen's purse, best two in three. The following were the entries: 1st, J. H. Conlisk names Nabocish and Lady Sherman; 2d, G. W. Chatterton names Jenny and Kate; Thomas Smith names George and Kitty. Jenny and Kate won the first heat in 2.50. During this heat Nabocish and Lady Sherman, who were driven by J. H. Conlisk of Chicago, became unmanageable and ran around the track five times with great speed, and Mr. Conlisk doing his best to arrest their speed without avail. As they passed the stand the fifth time, their speed but slightly reduced, a stalwart colored man, Charles Peterson, grew to the running horses, with true heroism rushed upon them like a deer and arrested their further progress within the distance of fifty feet. The entire audience, full twenty thousand, jumped to their feet and gave Charles the wildest cheer. The gallant fellow was deemed to think he was getting too much applause for so small an act. Notwithstanding the severe ordeal which Nabocish and Lady Sherman had passed through, their owner (Conlisk) took the ribbons and won the second heat in 2.51. The third heat was won by Nabocish in 2.41. Lady Sherman in 2.41. The first purse of $150 was given to Nabocish and Lady Sherman, and the second, of $50, to Jenny and Kate.

LOT 15—JACKS AND JENNIES.—Jacks, 4 years and over, 1st premium, John McConnell, Rome, $25.

2d, W. Bligall, Kentucky, $15.

Jacks, 3 years and under 4—1st premium, Burton & Lawrence, Kentucky, $25.

Jacks, 2 years and under 3—1st premium, J. M. Hill, Macon county, $25.

2d, W. D. Bautie, Kentucky, $15.

Jacks, 1 year and under 2—1st premium, W. J. Caldwell, Sangamon county, $15.

2d, John McConnell, $15.

Jennets, 3 years and under 4—1st premium, Wm. Shumall, Sangamon county, $20.

2d, W. T. Baker, Christian county, $25.

Jennies, 1 year and under 2—1st premium, John McConnell, Rome, $20.

Pair Mules—1st premium, Thomas S. Adams, Brown county.

2d, Charles, Bridges, Chatham, $10, single.

MULES.—Two and under three—1st premium, John Patterson, Schuyler county, $10. Single Mule, one and under two—1st premium, W. J. Tackett, $10; Sucking Mule—1st premium, W. J. Tackett, $10; 2d, J. W. Funk, McLean county, $5.

HORSES.—Mares three and under four years—1st, "Grace Greenwood," John G. Derver, Morgan county; 2d premium, "Hayworth," David Campbell, McLean, $10.

MARES.—Two and under three years—1st premium, "Grey Dodrick," D. M. Forman, Macon; [illegible] one year and under two—1st premium, "Red Bird," Joseph Morton, Morgan, $15; 2d, "Fanny," John Lambin, McLean, $10.

SUCKING COLTS.—Under one year—1st premium, "Ginger," E. D. Coleman, DeWitt county, $10.

LOT 11—HORSES OF ALL WORK—Horses four years old and over.—Under this head there were sixteen entries of as splendid specimens of horseflesh as were ever brought together in this country, embracing the cream of the stock of Highland Kentucky thoroughbreds, Ethan Allen, Shakspeare, Copper Bottom, Black Hawk, Prophet, Raymond, French, Norman, Louis Napoleon, Morgan, Dio of the Potomac &c. From the splendid character of every horse present, the judges experienced much difficulty in making up their awards; there seemed scarcely a horse in the ring which under less attractive surroundings would not have carried the first premium. Stanley a famous Kentucky thorough-bred which was entered for this prize, owned by Bants & Lawrence, of Louisville, died on the Fair grounds to-day. He was valued at $10,000, and was a splendid animal. The premiums were finally awarded as follows:

Horses of all work—1st premium, Yellow Jacket, owned by Wm. Hewitt, Champaign county, $25; 2d premium, Shakspeare Jr., Bants & Lawrence, Louisville, Ky., $15—horses 3 years old and under 4.

The following premiums have been awarded to-day:

FANCY PAINTING IN OIL—1st premium, Mrs. E. Stevens, Mount Morris.

Neat Painting in Oil—1st premium, Mrs. J. L. D. Kirby, Jacksonville.

Collection of Paintings in Oil—Silver medal to G. H. Adams, Hillsboro.

Wood Cut—Premium to Thos. Benton, Chicago; and high commendation to W. D. Baker, Chicago.

SPECIMEN FLOWER PAINTING.—Mrs. O. W. Green of Barnstown, premium; Miss Annie M. Easterlay, Montgomery county, commended.

SPECIMEN BIRD PAINTING.—Premium to J. S. D. Kirby, Morgan county.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—First premium to J. J. Case & Co., Racine, Wis., for Thresher and Separator; 1st premium J. J. Case & Co. for ten-horse power mounted; premium to J. C. Birdsell, South Bend, Ind., for Clover Huller; premium to J. A. Carpenter, Beloit, Wis., Feed Mill; F. C. Winslow, Freeport, Cider Mill; Sanger & Co., Joliet, Corn Sheller; 1st premium to S. G. & M. W. Palmer, Chicago, for Hay Pitcher; W. D. Schooley, Richmond, Hunt's Hay Cutter; G. E. Throop, of Chicago, Smut Machine; Emerson & Co., Rockford.

BEST DISPLAY OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The above award for Agricultural Implements were silver medals. The following articles received commendations from committees; J. Donaldson of Rockford, Hominy Mill; James Mason, Polo, Machine for loading shock corn; V. Becker, Chicago, Hay Loader; L. A. Simons, Mount Morris, Grain Separator; V. Baker, curved bar Cylinder; J. J. Case & Co., Racine, Grain Register.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1864.

In monetary circles to-day, business was unusually quiet. The stringency in the money market during the past few days, has had a tendency to check mere speculative pursuits, and our regular discount houses report fair transactions for legitimate business purposes.

The volume of currency increases slowly, but bankers are determined to make an effort at an early day to force the holders of produce, whisky, wool, &c., either to sell or ship a large proportion of their stocks, so as to provide the means required by the beef and pork-packers during the ensuing season. This will no doubt be unpalatable to the large body of speculators, as it will tend to depress prices; but, in the long run, it will be better for all concerned. At any rate, the packing season is fast approaching, and it will not do to sacrifice the permanent interests of the city to the uncertain movements of speculators.

Although currency was very close to-day, those engaged in the legitimate business of buying and shipping produce had no difficulty in procuring the necessary accommodations at the usual discount of 10 per cent per annum. Outside brokers continue to charge, and sometimes obtain 2@3 per cent per month.

There was a good demand for eastern exchange to-day, and the market was firm, though rates were unchanged. The bankers were buying at ¼ per cent discount, and selling at ¼@½ discount—very little, however, at the latter quotation.

The gold market in New York to-day was weak, and we note a decline of [illegible] per cent—opening at 228, and gradually weakening down to 223¼, at which figure it closed at 3.30 p. m. The following are the quotations received by James Boyd, gold broker:

10.00 a. m.	228	1.00 p. m.	225¾
11.00 a. m.	227¼	2.30 p. m.	223¾
12.M.	226¾	3.30 p. m.	223¼

Here the market for gold was also weak—opening at 225, with large offerings, advancing to 226; closing at noon at 225, and no buyers in the afternoon at over 225. Silver was dull and heavy at 2.10. Five-twenties were quiet at 110@111.

—The New York *Shipping List*, of the 14th, reports the New York money market as follows:

"The money market has been stringent, and lenders are not so plenty as they have been, except at very full rates. We make but little change in our quotations, but remark that 7 ☞ cent is the minimum rate for call loans. Commercial bills are discounted at high rates. We quote:

	Per cent per annum
Loans on call, stock securities	7 @—
do bond and mortgage	7 @8
Prime and endorsed bills, 60@90 days	8 @9
do do 4@6 months	9 @10
First class single signatures	10 @12
Other good bills	12 @15

—The New York *Times*, of the 14th, says the fluctuations in a few days of 50@40 ☞ cent against the recent extravagant prices of gold and all foreign and domestic merchandise dependent upon the ruling of exchange and gold, have necessarily increased the caution of money lenders, both at bank and on the street.

The payments on the New Loan are being hastened into the Treasury Offices and the National Banks in New York in advance of the calls for the 14th, 19th and 24th inst., without affecting the Money market, the payments being almost exclusively in the 5 per cent Legal-Tenders, hitherto dead weight at bank. Some of the large banks are buyers of Certificates of Indebtedness in place of the Legal-Tender Coupons with which they are paying at their face and accrued interest. Others are free lenders, from the same relief, on United States and Miscellaneous Stocks at call, at 7 per cent.

—The following is a statement of the approximate earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company during the month of August ult., compared with the same period of last year:

	1864.	1863.	Increase.
From Freights	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Express Matter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mails	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rent of Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Earnings from Jan. 1 to August 31— $4,127,542.97 $3,209,669.[illegible] $917,874.[illegible]

The following interesting article on the subject of Oil Companies we copy from the *United States Morning Journal*, and is worthy of a careful perusal by parties infected with the "oil fever:"

"There are now afloat in the Philadelphia stock market at least seven millions of capital shares issued by about one hundred and fifteen oil companies. A list of one hundred and four oil companies now on our table, show a total of [illegible] capital stock, equal to 60,121 shares for each company. The total number of shares issued by all the railroad companies in Pennsylvania, that use locomotive power, does not exceed two and a half millions, being little more than one-third the number of shares issued by the oil companies organized in Philadelphia alone. The 3,550 miles of locomotive railroad in use in Pennsylvania cost $300,000,000, and yet all this vast property is represented by less than one fourth the number of shares issued by the companies owning the oil wells in Pennsylvania; for it must be taken into consideration that there are oil companies organized elsewhere than in this city, a single oil company organized in New York, or put on that market, having its capital divided into 600,000 shares."

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations for Sept. 16, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago:

[illegible]

Market—1st Board steady, 2d Board weak.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	3,120	2,900
Wheat	73,106	85,600
Corn	39,992	84,400
Oats	108,673	80,195
Rye	16,940	3,500
Barley	11,740	
Grass Seed	48,540	4,918
Flax Seed	42,913	
Broom Corn	19,803	400
Cured Meats	7,800	374
Beef	7	
Lard	180,156	793
Tallow	2,640	1,975
Wool	44,550	9,200
Hogs	2,135	194
Cattle	2,511	9
Hides	48,051	1,356
Highwines	19	7
Salt	3,450	3,136
Butter	37,904	52,391

The general produce market to-day was moderately active, and the markets for Corn and Oats were brisk and steady, under an active shipping demand; but Wheat and Flour ruled heavy and lower, notwithstanding the news from New York was more favorable. This is to be accounted for by the extreme high prices which have ruled here, as compared with those of the East, and the falling off in the speculative demand, occasioned mainly by the stringency in the money market.

There was little or no inquiry for Flour, and the market was dull and heavy, with sales of only 700 brls at $10.20@10.25 for good spring extras. Winter Wheat brands were almost entire neglected.

Wheat was heavy and we note a decline in prices of 3@4c per bushel. The sales amounted to only about 31,000 bushels Winter and 90,000 bushels Spring at $1.96@1.98 for No. 2 Red; $1.88 for Rejected Red; $1.85 for No Grade Red; $1.93@1.94 for No. 1 Spring; $1.88½@1.91 for No. 2 Spring; and $1.81@1.85 for Rejected Spring—the market closing heavy at $1.98@1.97 for No. 2 Red, and $1.88½@1.89 for No. 2 Spring.

The New York dispatches reported an improvement there of 2c per bushel; but this announcement had no effect whatever in checking the downward tendency. Even with the advance in New York and the decline here, shippers seem to show no desire to make purchases, while the gold market tending downwards.

There was a brisk shipping demand for Corn, and the market ruled firm and steady, but not so buoyant as yesterday. About 150,000 bushels of all grades changed hands, at $1.32¼ for No 2 River afloat; $1.33 for No. 1 Corn in store; $1.32¼@1.33¼ for No 2 Corn; and $1.30@1.31 for Rejected—the market closing firm at the inside quotations.

Oats were active, but the demand by shippers was chiefly for No 2—No 1 Oats showing a decline of ¼@½c per bushel. About 190,000 bushels were sold, at 64½@65c for No 1 Oats, 64c for No 2 Oats, and 61c for Rejected—the market closing steady at 64½@64¾c for No 1 and 64c for No 2.

Rye was dull and 1@2c lower, with sales of about 4,000 bushels at $1.32½ for No 1; $1.28@1.30 for No 2; and $1.18@1.20 for Rejected, the market closing nominal at $1.30@1.31 for No 1, and $1.28@1.28½ for No 2.

The Barley market was quiet and unchanged, with sales of only 5,000 bushels, at $1.94@1.95 for No 2 in store.

Highwines were dull and heavy, the only sale reported being a lot of 25 brls at $1.75. There were buyers of city wines at $1.74, but sellers were holding at $1.75.

Provisions remain inactive, the only sale reported being 100 brls city mess pork at $42.75. The market is almost bare.

Timothy Seed was flat, and we report a further decline of 10@15c per bushel, with light sales at $5.15@5.40. Flax Seed was in fair demand, and 1,000 bushels were sold in one lot, but the price was kept private.

There was rather more inquiry to-day for Butter, and we note sales at 40@41c. but the heavy stock here still tends to depress the market.

Grain Freights were steady, with light engagements at 7½c for corn and rye to Buffalo.

In Groceries the market has been less active, and with a better supply prices have been not so firm. On Rio Coffee we note a decline of 1c ☞ lb on Hard Sugar of ¼c ☞ lb, and on all refined grades of ½@¾c ☞ lb on previous quotations. Tea continues very quiet, but stocks are held firm at previous rates.

There is no improvement in the supply of Anthracite Coal; the market is active and firm at $20.00@22 per ton.

Whitefish is in very small supply with a good demand. Market firm at $9.00@9.25 per hf. br for No. 1. Dried Herrings are in more active demand, with a limited supply. On Scaled we note an advance of 10c per box.

Green Fruits in fair supply, excepting Peaches, of which there have been no fresh receipts. The market is generally active and firm at previous quotations.

In Dried Fruits the market is rather quiet. New Apples are coming in slowly; prices are high, ranging from 10½@11½c ☞ lb. Raisins have again declined, 12½c ☞ box on Layers, and 50c ☞ box on M. R's.

In Hides the market is dull and very inactive. Receipts are moderate, but there are few buyers. On Green Salted we note a further decline of ½c ☞ lb. Dry stock easy and unchanged.

The Oil market is a little more active and prices are firmer, but with no quotable change. Linseed we quote at $1.63@68 raw, and $1.69@1.74 boiled. Carbon Oil firm, with an upward tendency.

In Wool the market remains inactive, and prices have again declined 2@5c ☞ lb. At present quotations there are few buyers in the market.

Lumber is more active. The receipts are comparatively light. The market is firmer, tending upwards.

LATER.

In the afternoon, owing to the fluctuation in gold, the Wheat market was nervous and unsettled—No. 2 Spring selling as low as $1.88 and as high as $1.90—but closing very dull at $1.88. Corn was steady at $1.32½ for No. 2. Oats, Rye, Barley and Highwines were neglected.

THE WHEAT CROP OF THE WEST.

The Associated Press, through its agents, have just published reports from various counties in the leading agricultural States, of the quality and quantity of the crops of 1864. From this we have prepared the following synopsis of the Wheat crop of the West.

In Illinois the reports are from twenty-one counties. Three counties report an average yield; one is reported "large;" two one fourth more; three one-half more; one is reported "larger;" one one-eighth more; one fifteen bushels per acre; five one-half less; one one-fourth less; two one-eighth less; one a "failure." The latter county is "Winnebago."

In Iowa, reports are from 17 counties—eight of which are place as an "average" or "usual" yield; two, "larger;" four, one-eighth more; one one-third more; one one-fourth more; and one, one-half more. Not a single county in this State is placed below an average.

In Indiana, there are reports from 16 counties—eleven of which are put down as "equal" or "usual" two, one-half more; two, one-fourth more; and one, one-fourth less.

In Ohio, 21 counties are reported, from one of which we have an "average" yield; two, one-eighth less; one, one-tenth less; three, one-fourth less; six, one-third less; four, one-half less; one, three-fourths less; one, a "failure;" one, one-eighth more; and one, one-fourth more.

In Michigan, there are returns from twenty-seven counties—eight of which report an "average" or "usual" yield; four are reported "double;" two, one-half more; one, one-third more; one, one-fifth less; one, one-fifth less; five, one-fourth less; and five, one-half less. Many fields in these counties were destroyed by fire.

In Wisconsin, fourteen counties are reported—three of which are put down as an "average" yield; seven, one-eighth less; one, one-third less; one, one-half less; one, four-fifths less; and one "five bushels" per acre.

In Canada West, forty-three towns are reported, thirteen of which are set down as having an "average" yield; five, one-half more; four, one-fourth more; seven, one-fifth more; three, one-eighth more; one, "larger;" six, one-half less; one, three-fourths less; one, one-eighth less; and two, one-fourth less.

The following table shows the matter in a simpler form. Here are reports from 130 counties and towns in the Western States and Canada West, as follows:

Counties and Towns report.	Yield.
4	Double.
[illegible]	Larger.
[illegible]	Large.
[illegible]	One-half more.
[illegible]	One third more.
[illegible]	One-fourth more.
[illegible]	One-fifth more.
[illegible]	One-eighth more.
[illegible]	Average.
[illegible]	One-eighth less.
[illegible]	One-fifth less.
[illegible]	One-fourth less.
[illegible]	One-third less.
[illegible]	One-half less.
[illegible]	Three-fourths less.
[illegible]	Four-fifths less.
[illegible]	Failure.
[illegible]	Fifteen bu per acre.
[illegible]	Five bu per acre.

With regard to the quality, only two counties in Illinois are reported "poor," none in Iowa, none in Indiana, only three in Ohio, eight in Michigan, one in Wisconsin, and none in Canada West. The reports from nearly all quarters are either "good," "fair," or "better."

A Legal Ton of Coal. The United States Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, have decided that the weight of a ton of coal is 2,240 pounds instead of 2,000 pounds. The Judge held that a company of grocers [illegible] as well meet and agree to reduce the number of ounces in a pound and make the smaller numbers the standard of a pound for their customers, as for coal dealers to agree that the weight of a ton of coal shall be [illegible], and furnish that amount to their customers.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1864.

LUMBER—Received yesterday, [illegible] feet. With a fair supply of lumber on the market, there has been more activity and firmness. Prices are without quotable change, but have a strong upward tendency.

SHINGLES—In very limited supply, with an active demand. Market firm and unchanged.

LATH—Received yesterday, 46,000 pcs. Market active and firm at previous quotations.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

In the yards business is very active, and prices rule firm at the following revised quotations. We quote:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS steady and firm. The engagements to-day were:—To BUFFALO—Bark Alice, with rye, at 7½c; brig Concord, with corn, at 7½c.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote: [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote: [illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 3,120 brls; shipped, 2,900 brls. Market dull and neglected. [illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 73,106 bu; shipped, 85,600 bu. Market very dull, and 3@4c lower. [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 39,992 bu; shipped, 84,400 bu. [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 108,673 bu; shipped, 80,195 bu. [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, [illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, 11,740 bu. Market quiet. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $3.80@3.85 ☞ gal.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 37,904 lbs; shipped, 52,391 lbs. [illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

BAGGING—Market more active, and prices a shade firmer. [illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COFFEE—Market dull and inactive. [illegible]

COAL—The market continues active, with a limited supply. [illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

GAME—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HAY—In moderate supply. Market firm at present quotations. [illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

COAL OIL—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SUGARS—The market continues quiet, business being restricted to the immediate wants of buyers. [illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—[illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]

TEA—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—The market continues dull and inactive. [illegible]

VINEGAR—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—Market active and firm at previous quotations. [illegible]

MARINE LIST

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....Sept. 16.

Stmr Sea Bird, Morgan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Milwaukee, Trowell, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Alleghany, Boyston, Grand Traverse, 180 m lumber.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Antelope, Smith, Sarnia, sundries.
Prop Acme, Gibson, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Prop Mayflower, Drake, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop G J Truesdell, Wilson, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Bark [illegible], McFadden, Cleveland, 760 tons coal.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Wilson, Little Suamico, 160 m lumber.
Schr Owasco, McKee, Buffalo, 340 m lumber, from Bay City.
Schr Eclipse, Saunders, Two Rivers, 100 m lumber.
Schr San Jacinto, Blackburn, Bay City, 300 m lumber.
Schr Liberty, Hansen, Sheboygan, 53 pork brls.
Schr [illegible], Butler, Sheboygan, 25 cds wood.
Schr Charlotte, Williamson, Kewaunee, 2,500 railroad ties.
Schr L C Irwin, Parsons, Pachtig's Pier, 23 m lumber, 45 cds wood.
Schr Clipper City, Thompson, Grand Traverse, 110 cds wood.
Schr Stampede, Kyle, Grand Traverse, 120 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Port Madison, 65 cds wood.
Schr Jo Vilas, Garritt, Bay Settlement, 150 m lumber, 40 m shingles.
Schr Amelia, Baguis, Green Bay, 200 m lumber.
Schr L. [illegible], Miller, Sturgeon Bay, 125 m lumber.
Schr H. Spencer, Wieland, Grand Haven, 85 cords wood.
Schr [illegible], Song, Manitowoc, 700 m shingles.
Schr [illegible], McDonald, Green Bay, 130 m lumber, 90 m lath.
Schr Ostrich, Ferguson, Little Suamico, 220 m lumber.
Schr Richard Mott, Sawyer, Oconto, 180 m lumber, 55 m lath.
Schr Conquest, Russell, Sheboygan, 112 cds wood.
Schr [illegible], Banks, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr Sailor Boy, Long, Menominee, 135 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Smith, Sturgeon Bay, 150 m lumber.
Schr Whirlwind, Smith, Ahnapee, 2,800 rr ties.
Schr [illegible], Carmichael, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr S. Robinson, Finigan, Bay City, 215 m lumber.

CLEARED.....Sept. 16, 1864.

Stmr Sea Bird, Morgan, Wolf River, sundries.
Stmr Milwaukee, Trowell, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop G J Truesdell, Wilson, Muskegon.
Prop Alleghany, Bayston, Grand Haven.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, 30,500 bu oats, 250 brls flour.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Brookville, Taylor, Port Colborne, 18,000 bu oats, [illegible] hides.
Bark Parana, Fitzgerald, Buffalo, 38,000 bu oats.
Bark Cream City, Johnson, Buffalo, 40,822 bu oats.
Brig F W Cross, Everett, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat.
Brig S. M. Stanard, Orr, Buffalo, 18,000 bu oats.
Schr [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] bu rye.
Schr Swallow, Elroy, Buffalo, 10,000 bu corn.
Schr G. W. Holt, Gibbs, Buffalo, 17,273 bu corn.
Schr M. M. Scott, Graves, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn.
Schr Bermuda, McDonald, Buffalo, 12,000 bu wheat.
Schr Eveline, Hubbard, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn.
Schr Russian, Johnson, Oswego, 24,973 bu oats.
Schr Monticello, Murdock, Oswego, 16,250 bu wheat.
Schr Wm. Sanderson, Williams, Oswego, 15,000 bu [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

Special Advantages of this Loan.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. [illegible]

Convertible into a Six per cent 5-20 Gold Bond.

[illegible]

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

[illegible]

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF [illegible]
First National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
Second National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.

And by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FALL TRADE.
KEITH, FAXON & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
Ladies' and Gents' Furs,
Skating Caps, Buckskin Goods, Umbrellas,
MILLINERY AND STRAWGOODS,
WOOL HOODS AND KNIT GOODS,
And all the new styles of
Ladies' Straw, Felt and Beaver Hats.
[illegible]
KEITH, FAXON & CO.,
45 and 47 Lake-st., Chicago.

NEW LUMBER FIRM.
W. BATCHELLER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Green Bay and Saginaw Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Timber, Pickets, &c.
Office and Yard, 178 South Canal street, between Adams and Jackson-sts., Chicago.
CARS LOADED IN YARD.

THE LAW OF WILLS, EMBRACING ALSO, The Jurisprudence of Insanity; The Effect of Extrinsic Evidence; The Construction of Trusts, so far as applicable to Wills; With Forms and Instructions for Preparing Wills. BY ISAAC F. REDFIELD, LL. D. In one large octavo vol. Just received and for sale by E. B. MYERS, LAW BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER, 11 Lake street.

500 ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED. OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 7, 1864. ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS each will be paid for all Artillery Horses [illegible] By order of Col. JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Q. M. Cav. Bureau. [illegible]

TOBACCO FOR SALE. 1,500 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, S. M. [illegible] A B & C, and other grades. Twenty tons sound old stock Plug Tobacco in Caddies. 600,000 Cigars of various grades and brands. All for sale at less than manufacturers' rates. E. H. SHUFELDT, 58 and 60 South Water street.

EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS. MEDICAL INSTITUTE, At 149 South Clark Street, For the especial treatment of all chronic diseases which appertain to the EYE, EAR, THROAT AND LUNGS. [illegible]

EVERETT HOUSE, UNION SQUARE, N. Y. [illegible] EUROPEAN PLAN. [illegible]

SPRUANCE, PRESTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. [illegible]

THOMAS FOSTER, wholesale and retail dealer in Green Bay, St. Clair and Saginaw Lumber, Shingles and Lath. [illegible]

INSURANCE.—Mr. James [illegible] S. F. ATWATER & CO. [illegible]

ACCORDEONS REPAIRED [illegible]

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS. [illegible]

NEW PATRIOTIC MUSIC BOOK. THE TRUMPET OF FREEDOM, A Collection of National and Patriotic Songs, Duets, Trios and Quartets, comprising RALLYING SONGS, CAMP SONGS, CAVALRY SONGS, MARCHING SONGS, BATTLE SONGS, VICTORY SONGS, HOME SONGS, &c. Being the best collection of War Songs published for the Soldiers in the Field and their friends at home. Price 40 cents, on receipt of which it will be sent post paid. Sold by all Music Dealers and Booksellers. OLIVER DITSON & CO., PUBLISHERS, Boston.

PIG IRON. [illegible] A. W. MERKER, foot North Market St.

PROPOSALS FOR $50,000 SEWERAGE Bonds, [illegible] Water Bonds and [illegible] Short Municipal Bonds of the city of Chicago. CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Chicago, Sept. [illegible], 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, September [illegible], at 12 o'clock M., [illegible]

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS. [illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s IODINE WATER. [illegible]

Ship Chandlers. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. SHIP CHANDLERS, Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE, 205 & 207 South Water Street, CHICAGO. [illegible]

Special Notices.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s IODINE WATER.

Iodine Water acts upon the Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs and Glandular System. The success which has attended the use of this remedy in private practice, and the endorsement of medical authority, enable us to recommend it to the public with confidence that it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Chronic Diseases which indicate Iodine, such as Scrofula, Eruptions, Skin Eruptions, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Debility, Syphilis, &c.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of Iodine Water in which three-quarter grains pure Iodine is each fluid ounce ... [illegible]

Full directions accompany each bottle that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the profession.

Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of five dollars, six bottles delivered FREE by express to any address.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations which unprincipled dealers endeavor to dispose of on our reputation. See our signature and trade-mark (the stock word heading this advertisement) upon the labels and wrappers of each bottle, without which none is genuine.

Circulars gratis. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake-st., Chicago.

It is not often we speak of Physicians.

But we can cheerfully say Dr. [illegible] has rightly earned the wide spread reputation which he now enjoys. ... [illegible]

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 82 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois. ... [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,) can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill. ... [illegible]

Special Notice.

UPHAM'S HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID is the best hair-dressing in the world. It imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes its growth, &c. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

UPHAM'S TETTER OINTMENT is a sure and speedy cure for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Barber's Itch, &c. Price, 50 cents a box.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price, $1 a package.

UPHAM'S FRECKLE VANISHER removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples on the Face, Soothes the Skin and Beautifies the Complexion. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

DR. LA PORTE'S LIFE ELIXIR, the great Restorative and Rejuvenating Agent, restores to manly vigor all who are suffering from Impaired Spinal Energy, Nervous Debility, &c., arising from whatever cause. Price, $1 a package.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN colors the Whiskers and Moustaches beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box.

Sold by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Agents for Chicago.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Upham's

HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID is the best hair-dressing in the world. ... [illegible]

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

[illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. ... [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

1864—FALL TRADE—1864

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Now offer for sale ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever brought to this market.

In these times of high prices we believe that THE BEST GOODS ARE THE CHEAPEST, and have selected our Fall Stock with especial reference to this fact.

Particular attention is called to our CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS, which CAN NOT BE EXCELLED. EXTRA SIZES A SPECIALITY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BENEDICT HALL & CO.,

Have removed to

Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway.

FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE-ST.,

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good

BUT

Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

For all derangements of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

[illegible]

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

[illegible]

ROBACK'S BITTERS.

[illegible]

Ship Chandlers.

ALBERT HUBBARD & CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Dealers in

[illegible] AND CORDAGE.

205 & 207 South Water Street

CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Capital, - - - - $500,000.

No. 50 Lasalle Street.

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL

BANK OF CHICAGO.

CAPITAL..........$250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 1st of July instant, commence business in its Banking Office,

154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJAMIN F. FARR, Vice-Pres't.
CARL W. JUDGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 2, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-ninth day of June, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.

CAPITAL, Paid in, - - - $500,000.

[illegible], President.
SAM'L M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't.
E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

Educational.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will re-open with every advantage for the instruction of youth, on the First Monday of September, 1864. Higher references given. Application to be made at 225 Chicago avenue, near Rush street.

EDSON QUACKENBOS.

MRS. GRAHAM'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Cor. Michigan ave. and Twelfth street.

Fall Term will open MONDAY, Sept. 12th, 1864.

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Regular Lectures of this Institution will commence, as usual on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

There will be a preliminary course in October. Fees for the whole course, (paid in advance) including matriculation and dissection, amount to $115. For further information or circulars, address

CHARLES A. POPE, Dean.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, North Side.

MRS. QUACKENBOS

Is forming a school on the North Side for young ladies, with the usual departments, Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate, in which all the branches of English education are thoroughly taught, with the Languages, Music and Drawing. For terms and circular apply to

356 Chicago Avenue,

Near Rush street.

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S

IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic diseases and all diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

This medicine combines in a highly concentrated state the great virtues of SARSAPARILLA, (the Honduras Root) YELLOW DOCK, STILLINGIA and the IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, together with other valuable vegetable purifying Extracts, prepared by a new Chemical process, so as to render the preparation the most efficacious remedy ever offered to the public for all diseases arising from an impure state of the BLOOD or a depraved condition of the system. ... [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

[illegible]

CURE YOURSELF.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine is a speedy and radical Cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either Sex, Males or Females.

[illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S

AMERICAN LINIMENT.

This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT will also cure Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Chafes, Ring Bone, Scratches, or Wounds which are constantly occurring to HORSES. Families should keep it CONSTANTLY ON HAND to use in time of need, as it is the BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS LINIMENT now in use.

For sale at Dr. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 89 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM

Will Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

[illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

33 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

ROYAL PRUSSIAN CONSULATE,

47 Clark Street.

E. CLAUSSENIUS, Consul.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NOV. 8.

Republican Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Governor:	RICHARD J. OGLESBY.
For Lieut. Governor:	WILLIAM BROSS.
For Sec. of State:	SHARON TYNDALE.
For Auditor:	O. H. MINER.
For State Treasurer:	JAS. H. BEVERIDGE.
For Sup. Pub. Instruc.:	NEWTON BATEMAN.

Presidential Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page.
BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS, of Adams.

District Electors.

1—John V. Farwell.	8—Jas. C. Conkling.
2—Anson S. Miller.	9—William Walker.
3—John V. Eustace.	10—Thos. W. Harris.
4—James S. Poage.	11—N. M. McCurdy.
5—John J. Bennett.	12—Henry S. Baker.
6—Wm. T. Hopkins.	13—Zenas S. Clifford.
7—Franklin Blades.	

For Members of Congress.

At large—SAMUEL W. MOULTON.
Dist. I—JOHN WENTWORTH.
II—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
III—E. B. WASHBURNE.
IV—A. C. HARDING.
V—EBON C. INGERSOLL.
VI—B. C. COOK.
VII—H. P. H. BROMWELL.
VIII—SHELBY M. CULLOM.
IX—HUGH FULLERTON.
XI—E. CALLAHAN.
XII—JEHU BAKER.
XIII—A. J. KUYKENDALL.

Mass Meeting in Southern Illinois.

Hon. William Bross, candidate for Lieut. Governor, and Hon. D. L. Phillips, U. S. Marshall for the District of Southern Illinois, will speak at Union mass meetings at the following places, at 2 p. m.:

Lawrenceville, Lawrence Co.	Monday, Sept. 19
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co.	Tuesday, Sept. 20
Fairfield, Wayne Co.	Wednesday, Sept. 21
Mt Vernon, Jefferson Co.	Thursday, Sept. 22
Benton, Franklin Co.	Friday, Sept. 23
McLeansboro, Hamilton Co.	Saturday, Sept. 24
Carmi, White Co.	Monday, Sept. 26
Harrisburgh, Saline Co.	Wednesday, Sept. 28
Marion, Williamson Co.	Thursday, Sept. 29
Vienna, Johnson Co.	Friday, Sept. 30
Jonesboro, Union Co.	Saturday, Oct. 1
Carbondale, Jackson Co.	Monday, Oct. 3

Frank Lumbard, the distinguished vocalist, will be present at all these meetings and sing several of his inimitable campaign songs.

Leo Miller,

Author of the well known pamphlet entitled "The Great Conflict; or Cause and Cure of Secession," will speak at the following places in Bureau county:

Tuesday evening, Sept. 20th, at Dover.
Wednesday evening, Sept. 21st, at Limerick.
Thursday evening, Sept. 22d, at Wyanet.
Friday afternoon, Sept. 23d, at New Bedford.
Monday evening, Sept. 26th, at Hollowayville.
Tuesday evening, Sept. 27th, at Arlington.
Wednesday evening, Sept. 28th, at LaMoille.
Thursday evening, Sept. 29th, at Malden.
Friday evening, Sept. 30th, at Princeton.

Mass Meetings—Gen. Oglesby's Appointments.

Gen. Oglesby will speak as follows:

Galesburg, Knox county	Tuesday, Sept. 20.
Lewiston, Fulton county	Wednesday, Sept. 21.
Macomb, McDonough county	Friday, Sept. 23.
Quincy, Adams county	Saturday, Sept. 24.
Pittsfield, Pike county	Monday, Sept. 26.
Carrolton, Green county	Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Edwardsville, Madison county	Friday, Sept. 30.
Bellville, St. Clair county	Saturday, Oct. 1.

Hon. J. D. Ward's Appointments.

Kewanee, Henry Co.	Monday, Sept. 19.
Toulon, Stark Co.	Tuesday, Sept. 20.
Altoona, Knox Co.	Wednesday, Sept. 21.
Carthage, Hancock Co.	Thursday, Sept. 22.
Quincy, Adams Co.	Saturday, Sept. 24.
Pittsfield, Pike Co.	Monday, Sept. 26.
Carrolton, Greene Co.	Wednesday, Sept. 28.
Edwardsville, Madison Co.	Friday, Sept. 30.
Bellville, St. Clair Co.	Saturday, Oct. 1.

Hon. S. W. Moulton's Appointments, Candidate for Congress at Large.

Bloomington, McLean Co.	Sept. 19
(An evening meeting.)	
ElPaso, Woodford Co.	Sept. 21
Washington, Tazewell Co.	Sept. 22

HON. S. M. CULLOM will speak at each of the above meetings.

Peoria	Saturday, Sept. 24
Lacon	Monday, Sept. 26
Hennepin	Tuesday, Sept. 27

HON. E. C. INGERSOLL will speak at the latter places.

Ottowa	Wednesday, Sept. 28
Morris	Thursday, Sept. 29
Joliet	Friday, Sept. 30
Yorkville, DeKalb Co.	Oct. 1

HON. W. T. HOPKINS, candidate for Elector will speak at these meetings.

Wenona..........Monday, Oct. 3

With E. C. INGERSOLL and JESSE LYNCH.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND THE POOR WOMAN.

BY M. A. D.

"I'd like to see the President,"
A timid woman said—
A poor and tidy gown she wore,
And on her whitening head
A bonnet, faded as her hair,
But comely still with decent care.

Around, on costly couches, sat
Statesmen of high degree,
And, conscious of their greatness, she
Stood back most patiently,
Till some coarse menial, with a smile,
Whispered that she must wait awhile—

Then muttered "green," with many a wink,
Till every glance was turned
On the poor woman, gray and old,
While hot her thin cheeks burned
With wounded feelings, griefs and fears,
And her dim eyes were filled with tears.

And still the hours rolled onward—still
The mighty came and went—
But all neglected stood the dame,
Nor saw the President;
While those whom fortune favors told
Their pompous tales of fame and gold.

And so the sun came fainter down
Upon the brilliant floor;
The aged woman started at
The opening of a door,
And one who caught her haggard eye
All sudden stopped, through sympathy.

"Oh! sir," she said—"these many hours
I've waited patiently;
Perhaps the President can not
Be seen by such as I;
I'm poor, and old—and careworn too—
And he has burdens not a few."

The stranger turned—a sudden light
Seemed kindled in his eye—
He spoke with kindly tone and mein,
With gentle gravity—
"They should have sent you in to me
Before they did the rest," said he.

The old dame flushed with quick surprise—
Was this the nation's chief?
This grave, tall man, who, pitying, said,
"Come—tell me all your grief."
The poor and needy never went
Unaided from the President.

She told her simple tale—he heard,
With royal gentleness—
Then, as her wrongs his interest woke,
He promised her redress,
And, gazing on the silvered head,
He smiled to see her comforted.

"Thank God!" and freely fell her tears;
"Our land is blest," she sate,
"When one who honors poverty
Stands nobly at its head.
If an old woman's benison be
Of any weight or worth to thee,

I give it from a grateful heart,
And heaven will surely hear.
God bless thee, Abraham Lincoln—bless
All that thou holdest dear.
And make thee glorious in the land,
Now smitten by the oppressor's hand,

And make thee strong to dare and do,
Even though the proud condemn,
And keep thee honest, brave and true,
Till thou hast conquered them;
And ere thou giest thou shalt see,
Through God's good grace, a nation free."

How the Soldiers Vote.

[From the Brooklyn Union.]

At a recent canvass in the First New York Dragoons, Col. Gibbs, the following result shows "how the army is for Little Mac:"

McClellan	1
Grant	5
Lincoln	750
Total	756
Camp Parole, Maryland:	
A. Lincoln	1,328
McClellan	227
Fremont	45
Total	1,600
At Navy Hospital, Annapolis, Md.:	
A. Lincoln	309
McClellan	47
Fremont	5
Total	361
At the Soldiers' Hospital, Annapolis:	
A. Lincoln	237
McClellan	32
Fremont	1
Total	270
RECAPITULATION.	
Parole Camp	1,600
Navy Hospital (all officers)	361
Navy Hospital (soldiers)	270
Total	2,431
A. Lincoln	2,074
McClellan	306
Fremont	51
Total	2,431

McClellan, 1 in 8.

We receive the above votes from gentlemen direct from the localities named, and the latter from one who took the vote, and *there is no mistake about them*. The assertion that the army is for McClellan is all gammon. The soldiers know what they are about as well as we do, and they know the rebellion a great deal better.

THE YOUNG LADIES OF ATLANTA.—A letter from a soldier in Atlanta contains the following:

"The young ladies don't seem at all afraid of the Yankees, for they may be seen promenading the streets, well dressed, and many of them very refined and pretty. I noticed a bevy of young misses dancing on the grass behind a very fine residence, to the lively airs played by Gen. Slocum's band. They seemed to have quite forgotten the fearful carnage of the past month."

SHOW UP THE COWARD.—The Machias, (Me.) *Union* says that a Captain who lives in a neighboring town, whose vessel, a schooner worth $25,000, was burnt off Matinicus, by the Tallahassee, says while his vessel was burning, a Federal gunboat lay within sight during the whole transaction, and made no show of resistance to the Tallahassee, no offer of aid to the crews of burning coasting vessels in the vicinity.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

GENERAL BUTLER'S CAUSTIC AND LOGICAL REPLY TO COLONEL OULD.

The Rebels Demand the Right to Reduce Colored Prisoners to Slavery.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
NEW YORK, Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

Inclosed I send you a note from the Agent of Exchange of Prisoners to the Confederate Commissioner, Mr. Ould, in reply to his offer to accept, in part, a proposition made by me eight months since, to exchange all prisoners of war held by either belligerent party.

Without awaiting my reply, Mr. Ould has printed his offer, for which purpose it seems to have been made.

I am therefore driven to the same mode of placing my justification of the action of this Government in possession of the public, before it reaches the Confederate Commissioner. Respectfully,

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Major General, and Commissioner of Exchange.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Aug. —, 1864.

Hon. Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange:

SIR—Your note to Major Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, under date of 10th of August, has been referred to me.

You therein state that Major Mulford has several times proposed to exchange prisoners respectively held by the two belligerents, officer for officer and man for man, and that "the offer has also been made by other officials having charge of matters connected with the exchange of prisoners;" and that "this proposal has been heretofore declined by the Confederate authorities." That you now consent to the above proposition, and agree to deliver to you (Major Mulford) the prisoners held in captivity by the Confederate authorities, provided you agree to deliver an equal number of officers and men. As equal numbers are delivered from time to time, they will be declared exchanged. This proposal is made with the understanding that the officers and men on both sides who have been longest in captivity, will be first delivered, where it is practicable.

From a slight ambiguity in your phraseology, but more, perhaps, from the antecedent action of your authorities, and because of your acceptance of it, I am in doubt whether you have stated the proposition with entire accuracy.

It is true, a proposition was made both by Maj. Mulford and by myself, as Agent of Exchange, to exchange all prisoners of war taken by either belligerent party, man for man, officer for officer, of equal rank, or their equivalents. It was made by me as early as the first of the winter of 1863-4, and has not been accepted. In may last I forwarded to you a note, desiring to know whether the Confederate authorities intended to treat colored soldiers of the United States army as prisoners of war. To that inquiry no answer has yet been made. To avoid all possible misapprehension or mistake hereafter as to your offer now, will you now say whether you mean by "prisoners held in captivity," colored men, duly enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, who have been captured by the Confederate forces; and if your authorities are willing to exchange all soldiers so mustered into the United States army, whether colored or otherwise, and the officers commanding them, man for man, officer for officer?

At an interview which was held between yourself and the Agent of Exchange on the part of the United States, at Fortress Monroe, in March last, you will do me the favor to remember the principal discussion turned upon this very point; you, on behalf of the Confederate Government, claiming the right to hold all negroes, who had heretofore been slaves and not emancipated by their masters, enrolled and mustered into the service of the United States, when captured by your forces, not as prisoners of war, but upon capture to be turned over to their supposed masters or claimants, whoever they might be, to be held by them as slaves.

By the advertisements in your newspapers, calling upon masters to come forward and claim these men so captured, I suppose that your authorities still adhere to that claim—that is to say, that whenever a colored soldier of the United States is captured by you, upon whom any claim can be made by any person residing within the States now in insurrection, such soldier is not to be treated as a prisoner of war, but is to be turned over to his supposed owner or claimant, and put at such labor or service as that owner or claimant may choose, and the officers in command of such soldiers, in the language of a supposed act of the Confederate States, are to be turned over to the Governors of States, upon requisitions, for the purpose of being punished by the laws of such States, for acts done in war in the armies of the United States.

You must be aware that there is still a proclamation by Jefferson Davis, claiming to be Chief Executive of the Confederate States, declaring in substance that all officers of colored troops mustered into the service of the United States were not to be treated as prisoners of war, but were to be turned over for punishment to the Governors of States.

I am reciting these public acts from memory and will be pardoned for not giving the exact words, although I believe I do not vary the substance and effect.

These declarations on the part of those whom you represent yet remain unrepealed, unannulled, unrevoked, and must therefore be still supposed to be authoritative. By your acceptance of our proposition, is the Government of the United States to understand that these several claims, enactments and proclaimed declarations are to be given up, set aside, revoked, and held for naught by the Confederate authorities, and that you are willing to exchange man for man those colored soldiers of the United States, duly mustered and enrolled as such, who have heretofore been claimed as slaves by the Confederate States, as well as white soldiers?

If this be so, and you are so willing to exchange these colored men claimed as slaves, and you will so officially inform the Government of the United States, then, as I am instructed, a principal difficulty in effecting exchanges will be removed.

As I informed you personally, in my judgment it is neither consistent with the policy, dignity or honor of the United States, under any considerations, to allow those who, by our laws solemnly enacted, are made soldiers of the Union, and who have been duly enlisted, enrolled and mustered as such soldiers—who have borne arms in behalf of this country, and who have been captured while fighting in vindication of the rights of that country, not to be treated as prisoners of war, and remain unexchanged, and in the service of those who claim them as masters; and I cannot believe that the Government of the United States will ever be found to consent to so gross a wrong.

If the Confederate forces capture a number of horses from the United States the animals are immediately claimed to be, and, as we understand it, become the property of the Confederate authorities.

If the United States capture any movable property in the rebellion, by our regulations and laws, in conformity with international law and the laws of war, such property is turned over to our Government as its property. Therefore, if we obtain possession of that species of property known to the laws of the insurrectionary States as slaves, why should there be any doubt that that property, like any other, vests in the United States?

If the property in the slave does so vest, then the "*jus disponendi*," the right of disposing of that property, rests in the United States.

Now, the United States have disposed of the property which they have acquired by capture in slaves taken by them, by giving that right of property to the man himself, to the slave, i. e., by emancipating him and declaring him free forever, so that if we have not mistaken the principles of international law and the laws of war, we have no slaves in the armies of the United States. All are free men, being made so in such manner as we have chosen to dispose of our property in them which we acquired by capture.

Slaves being captured by us, and the right of property in them thereby vested in us, that right of property has been disposed of by us by manumitting them, as has always been the acknowledged right of the owner to do to his slave. The manner in which we dispose of our property while it is in our possession certainly cannot be questioned by you.

Nor is the case altered if the property is not actually captured in battle, but comes either voluntarily or involuntarily from the belligerent owner in the possession of the other belligerent.

I take it no one would doubt the right of the United States to a drove of Confederate mules, or a herd of Confederate cattle, which should wander or rush across the Confederate lines into the lines of the United States Army. So it seems to me, treating the negro as property merely, if that piece of property passes the Confederate lines, and comes into the lines of the United States, that property is as much lost to its owner in the Confederate States as would be the mule or ox, the property of the resident of the Confederate States, which should fall into our hands.

If, therefore the principles of international law and the laws of war used in this discussion are correctly stated, then it would seem that the deduction logically flows therefrom, in natural sequence, that the Confederate States can have no claim upon the negro soldiers captured by them from the armies of the United States, because of the former ownership of them by their citizens or subjects, and only claim such as result, under the laws of war, from their captor merely.

Do the Confederate authorities claim the right to reduce to a state of slavery free men, prisoners of war captured by them? This claim our fathers fought against under Bainbridge and Decatur, when set up by the Barbary Powers on the Northern shore of Africa, about the year 1800, and in 1864 their children will hardly yield it upon their own soil.

This point I will not pursue further, because I understand you to repudiate the idea that you will reduce free men to slaves because of capture in war; and that you base the claim of the Confederate authorities to re-enslave our negro soldiers when captured by you upon the "*jus post liminii*," or that principle of the law of nations which rehabilitates the former owner with his property taken by an enemy, when such property is recovered by the forces of his own country.

Or, in other words, you claim that by the laws of nations and of war, when property of the subjects of one belligerent power, captured by the forces of the other belligerent, is recaptured by the armies of the former owner, then such property is to be restored to its prior possessor, as if it had never been captured, and, therefore, under this principle your authorities propose to restore to their masters the slaves which heretofore belonged to them which you may capture from us.

But this post liminary right under which you claim to act, as understood and defined by all writers on national law, is applicable simply to *immovable property*, and that, too, only after the complete re-subjugation of that portion of the country in which the property is situated, upon which this right fastens itself. By the laws and customs of war, this right has never been applied to *movable property*.

True it is, I believe, that the Romans attempted to apply it to the case of slaves, but for 2,000 years no other nation has attempted to set up this right as ground for treating slaves differently from other property.

But the Romans even refused to re-enslave men captured from opposing belligerents in a civil war, such as ours unhappily is.

Consistently, then, with any principle of the law of nations, treating slaves as property merely, it would seem to be impossible for the Government of the United States to permit the negroes in their ranks to be re-enslaved when captured, or treated otherwise than as prisoners of war.

I have forborne, sir, in this discussion, to argue the question upon any other or different grounds of right than those adopted by your authorities in claiming the negro as property, because I understand that your fabric of opposition to the Government of the United States has the right of property in man as its corner-stone. Of course it would not be profitable in settling a question of exchange of prisoners of war to attempt to argue the question of abandonment of the very corner-stone of their political edifice. Therefore I have admitted all the considerations which should apply to the negro soldier as a man, and dealt with him upon the Confederate theory of property only.

I unite with you most cordially, sir, in desiring a speedy settlement of all these questions, in view of the great suffering endured by our prisoners in the hands of your authorities, of which you so feelingly speak. Let me ask, in view of that suffering, why you have delayed eight months to answer a proposition which by now accepting you admit to be right, just and humane, allowing that suffering to continue so long? One cannot help thinking, even at the risk of being deemed uncharitable, that the benevolent sympathies of the Confederate authorities have been lately stirred by the depleted condition of their armies, and a desire to get into the field to affect the present campaign, the hale, hearty and well fed prisoners held by the United States in exchange for the half-starved, sick, emaciated and unserviceable soldiers of the United States now languishing in your prisons. The events of this war, if we did not know it before, have taught us that it is not the Northern portion of the American people alone who know how to drive sharp bargains.

The wrongs, indignities and privations suffered by our soldiers would move me to consent to anything to procure their exchange, except to barter away the honor and faith of the Government of the United States, which has been so solemnly pledged to the colored soldiers in its ranks.

Consistently with national faith and justice we cannot relinquish this position. With your authorities it is a question of property merely. It seems to address itself to you in this form. Will you suffer your soldier, captured in fighting your battles, to be in confinement for months rather than release him by giving for him that which you call a piece of property, and which we are willing to accept as a man?

You certainly appear to place less value upon your soldier than you do upon your negro. I assure you, much as we of the North are accused of lov[illegible]

[illegible] property, our citizens would have no difficulty in yielding up any piece of property they have in exchange for one of their brothers or sons languishing in your prisons. Certainly there could be no doubt that they would do so were that piece of property less in value than five thousand dollars in Confederate money, which is believed to be the price of an able bodied negro in the insurrectionary States.

Trusting that I may receive such a reply to the questions propounded in this note, as will lead to a speedy resumption of the negotiations for a full exchange of all the prisoners, and a delivery of them to their respective authorities, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj.-Gen. and Commissioner of Exchange.

Particulars of the Killing of John Morgan.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

KNOXVILLE, Tenn, Sept. 6, 1864.

Last night was a night of rejoicing in this goodly city of Knoxville, the occasion being the arrival of eighty-six prisoners and the news of the death of Gen. John H. Morgan, the notorious.

On the occasion of the late raid by Wheeler, Gen. Gillam thought it a matter of prudence to contract his lines somewhat, thus leaving the town of Greenville to the enemy, which they occupied. The scare having passed over, Gen. Gillam moved forward, and learned that Morgan occupied the town. On Sunday morning, the 4th inst., he surprised John Morgan and forces. They captured eighty-six prisoners and one gun. The prisoners belonged, for the most part, to McClung's battery, the members of which were formerly citizens of this region. Morgan himself was at the house of Mrs. Williams, in the town, and was so suddenly surprised that he rushed out of the house only partly dressed. As he was passing through the garden in the rear of the house, he was shot through the body, by Andrew G. Campbell, company G, 13th Tennessee cavalry. This man had two grievances aside from his desire to serve his country, which made him more anxious to kill the great horse thief. When our forces retired from that section, Captain Keenan, A. A. G., of General Gillam's staff, was left at the house of a widow. When Morgan came up he cursed the woman for receiving him into her house, and took the sick man and threw him into a rough road wagon and said "haul him off like a hog," and our men have not heard from him since. The other grievance was, that Campbell had been conscripted and had to serve in the rebel ranks some months before he could escape. After shooting Morgan; he took the body on his horse and carried it about one fourth of a mile, and then pitching it down on the ground, he observed to his officers, "there he is like a hog."

Campbell has been promoted to the rank of a Lieutenant for the service which he rendered his country, in the killing of Morgan, and he well deserves it. Let his name be remembered.

Two of Morgan's staff, Captain Charles Withers, A. A. G., formerly of Covington, and Captain Clay, son of Thomas H. Clay, and grandson of Henry Clay, were captured in the garden of Mrs. Williams, concealed in a hole in which potatoes had been buried. Clay has been sent to the hospital here.

General Gillam is doing gallant service in East Tennessee, and you will soon hear from him again. His men are acquainted with all the mountain paths in the region through which they are now marching. T.

Burning of the Quebec Custom House

[From the Toronto Globe, Sept. 15.]

We learn by telegraph from Quebec, that the custom house in that city was entirely consumed by fire, on Saturday evening last. As the building cost a very large sum of money, and was only insured for nine or ten thousand pounds, the loss is a heavy one. Public buildings at Quebec seem very liable to destruction by fire. It must be a very large sum that first and last has been lost to the Province, by the burning of public buildings at the ancient capital. In rebuilding the Quebec custom house, we trust that care will be taken to keep the cost within the sum realized from the insurance upon the building just destroyed—an amount quite commensurate with the demands of the trade of the city. The old custom house was built in an extravagant way, and made to cost the country altogether too much. This time that folly ought not to be repeated. When the building is completed, it will be prudent, too, in view of past experience, to have it as well insured as possible.

A Gallant Soldier.

An army letter in the New York *Tribune*, from Petersburg, Va., says:

Some of your readers will remember the case I mentioned from Deep Bottom of a gallant young private, named Henry M Hardenburg, of the 39th Illinois regiment, having captured a stand of colors from the color sergeant of an Alabama regiment, on the 16th of August. Sergeant-Major Plimpton, of the 39th, informs me that this young man was killed in the trenches before Petersburg, on the 28th ult., having been shot through the head by a rebel sharpshooter. The regiment has since received his appointment as "First Lieutenant in the 36th regiment U. S. colored troops, for gallant conduct in the fight of the 16th ult., near Richmond," by command of Major Gen. Butler. "But," as the sergeant major remarks, "the brave and heroic young soldier no longer heeds the calls to duty, and no rewards of earthly friends can reach him now. But such are the fortunes of war. The hearthstones of many a family are made desolate by just such blows as this."

A private letter from General Woo[illegible] contains the following passage:

Nothing for aught that I can discover, will save the Union and its Government but the successes of Grant, Sherman, Farragut and Sheridan. These successes may arouse the people and preserve our country; but nothing else, from present appearances, will save it from the danger with which it is threatened. The perils of the Union were never greater than at the present moment. The conspirators have secret associations, whose members are scattered over the land, using every means in their power to alarm and frighten the ignorant and timid. They are also distributed throughout the armies and navy of the United States, and exerting all their powers to induce those who have the privilege of voting to cast their votes for McClellan, who is represented to be popular with the rank and file. At a future day I may present facts which will substantiate all I have said in regard to this dangerous conspiracy and their convention, and their candidate for the Presidency.

An Attempt to Blow Up Fort Sumter.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Sept. 1.]

About 9 o'clock Sunday night a terrific explosion, which shook the buildings in this city, took place. Many supposed it to be a 200-pounder Parrott time fuse shell. It appears, however, that about 9 o'clock some musketry firing was heard at Fort Sumter. Upon examination, Capt. Huguenin discovered that the firing was about two hundred yards from the fort, in the direction of Fort Johnson. The firing continued a few seconds only, when three Yankee barges were seen coming in toward the west face. Capt. Lewis, with a detachment of the 32d Georgia, mounted the parapet and opened a fire of small arms upon the parties, but had not fired more than one or two rounds before a tremendous explosion occurred about thirty feet from the west face of the fort, near the wharf. After the explosion the enemy were seen in rapid retreat toward Morris Island. Our men kept up the fire of small arms until the enemy had got entirely out of sight.

The Yankees it seems had floated down a torpedo from the direction of Fort Johnson. The torpedo exploded near the wharf of the fort. No damage was done to the works. The shock was distinctly perceptible all over the fort, and some of the officers on the southwest angle were knocked down.

We have heard of no other movement of importance. There was no change in the fleet.

Miscellaneous.

REMOVAL—

SMITH & FRANKS,

(Successors to Hempstead, Norton & Co.)

Wholesale Grocers,

HAVE REMOVED TO

32 RIVER STREET,

Second door from South Water.

139 DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,

Successors to

MARTIN & BROS.,

(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)

Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

CLOTHING.

C. H. DE FOREST & CO.,

HOOP SKIRTS

Manufacturers and Jobbers.

84......LAKE STREET......84

(See GILT SKIRT, Opposite Tremont House.)

Offer to the trade a large stock of their own manufacture. We have also a large stock of

Hosiery, Yarns, Corsets,

AND OTHER

STAPLE NOTIONS.

Having purchased early, we offer inducements to Cash Buyers.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WEST. RAILWAY

[illegible]

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH."

FRANKLIN, the greatest of modern Philosophers, ... [illegible]

Medicinal.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES

DR. CHEESEMAN'S FEMALE REGULATING PILLS

PROCLAMATION

TO THE LADIES,

BOTH MARRIED AND SINGLE.

The Oldest Regulator for Females.

There is but one GENUINE AND SURE CURE for FEMALES who suffer from IRREGULARITIES, or OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE MENSES, whatever may be the cause of those obstructions. This cure has been recognized for many years. THE ONLY SAFE RELIANCE is in

Cheeseman's Female Pills,

that Ladies have for relief from the suppression of those PERIODS which, if kept up according to the calls of Nature, will GUARANTEE TO THEM the fullest amount of good health and strength; and which, if not regularly experienced, will produce MISERY AND DEATH, and is that FIRST OF ALL REMEDIES FOR DISEASES OF FEMALES.

Cheeseman's Female Pills.

THIS GOOD OLD REMEDY for all obstructions has been hailed with pleasure and profit FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, in all parts of the civilized world. Its author is AN OLD EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN, whom everybody knows, and in whom everybody places confidence and respect. It is NO NEW-FANGLED ARRANGEMENT, but a STANDARD REMEDY.

Cheeseman's Female Pills

HAVE NEVER FAILED, and thousands of certificates to this effect can be found in all parts of the country. The proprietors of Dr. Cheeseman's Long-TRIED RECIPE guarantee that ONE BOX will restore the natural monthly function to ANY FEMALE, NO MATTER WHAT HER CONDITION OR AGE, Indeed, so certain are

Cheeseman's Female Pills,

WHICH HAVE BEEN POPULAR AND SURE CURES FOR OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, to restore the menstrual flow in a natural way, and are a positive remedy for all complaints peculiar to Females, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY PERIODICAL IRREGULARITY.

Cheeseman's Female Pills,

Are the only medicine that MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want

The Best Female Medicine in the World,

WHICH IS COMPRISED IN

Cheeseman's Female Pills.

These form THE FINEST PREPARATION EVER PUT FORWARD, with IMMEDIATE and PERSISTENT SUCCESS.

DON'T BE DECEIVED!

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS with each box. The PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOX, containing from fifty to sixty Pills.

Pills sent BY MAIL, PROMPTLY, by remitting to the proprietors, or any authorized agent.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,

Proprietors.

81 Cedar street New York.

FOR DYSENTERY

—AND—

Diarrhœa.

DIXON'S AROMATIC

Blackberry Carminative

IS THE ONLY SAFE AND SURE CURE.

It contains no OPIUM or deleterious drugs, no mineral or other injurious compounds common to remedies generally sold for this class of disease. It is so efficacious that Physicians very generally use it in their practice in all chronic and dangerous cases.

Use no Cholera mixtures or doubtful compositions, (many of which undermine and ruin the constitution,) when you can obtain an unfailing remedy as simple and safe as Blackberries themselves.

Ask for DIXON'S BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE, and see that the proprietor's name is written on the outside wrapper of each bottle. Prepared only by

W. F. DAVIDSON,

Sole Proprietor, Cincinnati.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

Price—25c., 50c. and $1, per Bottle.

BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK

Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago, Authorized Agents.

Miscellaneous.

VALUABLE FRUIT FARM

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his celebrated fruit farm at a rate that cannot fail to make it a sure and profitable an investment as can be found in the Northwest.

It consists of 1?0 acres of land, with an excellent dwelling house, tenant houses, barn, carriage house, and other out buildings.

The capacity of the orchard is equal to 15,000 baskets peaches next season, and the growth of the trees will add about 10,000 baskets a year to that capacity, for the next four or five years.

A fine lot of apple trees, a few pears, grapes and other fruits. Also, meadow and wood land. Cost of buildings (at low prices) $3,000. Tools, picking ladders, baskets, props, &c., included in the sale. Price $[illegible]. Title perfect. The subscriber is going to leave the country and will positively sell this fall. Also for sale, several lots of wild land well located for fruit raising. For further particulars address

GEORGE PARMALEE,
St. Joseph, Mich.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a raft of hewn timber, while being towed from Grand River to Chicago, was broken apart by the rough seas. Said raft contained about 250 m feet oak timber, marked thus: Letter "K" cut in on side of stick; about 10 m feet branded on end of timber "T C"; about 250 m feet without any mark. Also, about 40 vessel spars, 500 long cedar posts, 2,000 hemlock R. R. ties, 25 cords hard wood, lot of shingle bolts and common and fence posts, together with chains and ropes and other property. Now therefore, we give notice to any persons finding any of the above described property, that the same will be claimed by us.

A. D. HAYWARD, Chicago.
THOMPSON & COVELL, White Lake, Mich.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 27, 1864.

General Orders No. 27.

During the ensuing sixty days, no fire arms, powder or ammunition of any kind will be received, transported or delivered by any Railroad, Express or other Forwarding Company, within the States comprised within the limits of this Department, viz: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, without a permit from these Headquarters, from General A. P. Hovey, Indianapolis, Indiana, General H. E. Paine, Springfield, Illinois, or Lieutenant Colonel B. H. Hill, Detroit, Michigan, unless shipped by or delivered to an authorized officer of the United States Government.

Dealers in these articles, or others having them in their possession, will in no event be permitted to sell or otherwise dispose of them.

It is the duty of all Military Commanders and all Provost Marshals and their Assistants to see that this Order is enforced, and such articles as may be clandestinely sold, shipped or delivered, in violation of it. Such property will at once be reported to these Headquarters for the decision of the Commander as to its disposition.

Forwarding, selling or delivering such articles during this time, if now in transitu, excepting that they may be forwarded to the end of such Railroads as they may now be on, and there stored, would not be considered an evasion of this Order. The name of such forwarding will be reported to these Headquarters.

By command of Major General HEINTZELMAN.

C. H. POTTER, A. A. G.

Official: S. H. LATHROP, Lt. Col. and A. D. Gen.

HARD COAL. The undersigned are again receiving at their Coal Yard's a few hundred tons of very superior

LACKAWANA COAL,

EGG, STOVE AND RANGE SIZES.

Also on hand, LEHIGH COAL, and the best kind of ERIE COAL and MASSILLON COAL, which will be screened and delivered at the lowest market prices. Yard at northeast corner of Indiana and Kingsbury streets, fronting on the Chicago River, opposite freight depot of C. & N. W. R. R.

RENO & LITTLE.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

[illegible]

SAW MILL AND PINE LAND

For Sale.

Said mill property is situated on White Lake, Muskegon County, Michigan ... [illegible]

LUSCOMBE & PIERCE,
Milwaukee, Wis.

HAY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Five hundred tons of

PRAIRIE HAY (best quality,)

in the stack, [illegible] on the Illinois River Railroad, [illegible] Apply to SMITH, [illegible] & CO., Pekin, Ill.

Medicinal.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S

COLUMN

FOR THE

CHEROKEE MEDICINES,

COMPOUNDED FROM

ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

M E D I C I N E S (in large letters set down the column)

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhea, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action, purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites. Its effects are healing, soothing and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack Injections.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlets from any drug store in the country or write us, and we will mail free to any address a full treatise.

CHEROKEE CURE.—An unfailing cure for Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal Emissions, and all diseases caused by self pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which all can rely, as it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn case.

To those who have trifled with their constitutions until they think themselves beyond the reach of medical aid, despair not! the Cherokee Cure will restore you to health and vigor, and after all quack doctors have failed.

DR. WRIGHT'S REJUVINATING ELIXIR; or Essence of Life! Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

The Rejuvinating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure General Debility.

A few doses cures Hysterics in Females.

One bottle cures palpitation of the Heart.

A few doses restores the organs of generation.

From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.

A few doses restores the appetite.

Three bottles cure the worst cases of Impotency.

A few doses cure the low spirited.

One bottle restores mental power.

A few doses bring the rose to the cheek.

This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor, debilitated, worn down and despairing devotee of sensual pleasure.

THIS ELIXIR cures Hysteria, General Debility, Palpitation of the Heart and Impotency. It restores mental power and the appetite, and causes the rose to mount to the cheek of pallor, and the debilitated man or woman to feel vigorous and strong, the young and ambitious blood to course through every vein, the nerves to become strong, and the tree of new life and vigor to animate the entire body, building up the constitution, restoring joy and life to many a sad and darkened fireside.

CHEROKEE PILLS! Sugar Coated, Female Regulator, Health Preserver, Certain and Safe. For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.

They cure Suppressed, Excessive, and Painful Menstruation.

They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis).

They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and lower part of the Body, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, &c., &c. In a word, by removing the irregularity they remove the cause, and with it all the effects that spring from it.

Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate their function being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.

They may be safely used at any age and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the unfailing nature of their action would infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

Prices of the Cherokee Medicines:
Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Cherokee Injection, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5.
Cherokee Pills, for Females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

In the CHEROKEE MEDICINES the unfortunate will find a day of deliverance from suffering and pain—a day splendid and glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without consolation or repose, either through mercenary quacks or the sickening use of nauseous preparations.

The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish their mission—the emancipation of the unfortunate; an emancipation so great, so admirable, and so prolific of universal good.

These medicines will prove, in any and every case, faithful and never-failing friends in the time of need.

We send all the CHEROKEE MEDICINES by express (except the Cherokee Pills; these are sent by mail, free of postage), on receipt of price, to any part of the civilized world, securely packed, in such a manner that no one through whose hands they may pass would know the contents.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly answer their letters and give our opinion of each individual case. We prescribe no minerals.

The CHEROKEE MEDICINES are sold by all enterprising druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of these—those which they can get at a cheap price, and make more money by selling than they can on the Cherokee Medicines. As you value your health—aye, the health of your offspring—do not be deceived by such unprincipled druggists. Ask for these Medicines, and take no others.

If the Druggists will not buy them for you, send to us, and we will send them to you by Express. Parties addressing us should state the disease and symptoms, and full particulars in regard to their case. We treat all diseases of a chronic nature in male or female.

Ladies or gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, and we will in all cases frankly and freely answer their letters, and give our advice as regards each case.

Parties living at a distance need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us. We have treated successfully patients in all portions of the civilized globe.

Patients addressing us will please write Post Office, county, State, and name of writer, plain, and enclose postage stamp for reply.

We will send to every reader of this paper our thirty-two page pamphlet free.

Address all letters and orders to

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
No. 63 Liberty street, New York.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, 31 Market street, is our General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana, who will supply druggists at our card prices.

Sold by E. SCOVIL, LORD & SMITH, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, [illegible], BURNHAM & VANSCHAACK, SMITH & DWYER, and all Druggists (Wholesale and Retail) at Chicago, Illinois.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 14, 1864.

I will pay the sum of $150 in checks on United States Treasury for Certificates of Indebtedness, for Cavalry Horses that will pass inspection at U. S. Corral, Chicago, Ill.

Payments will be made for lots of eight (8) or over.

By order of JAS. A. EKIN, Col. in charge of 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.

J. W. BRADSHAW, Capt. and A. Q. M.

Hostetter's Bitters

BE ON THE SAFE SIDE

A HEALTHY STOMACH

SECURES THE

HEALTH OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

AS A

Protective and Curative Medicine.

Figures cannot lie. The statistics of the sales of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

during the year 1863, show that the invaluable Stomachic Alterative and Antibilious preparation has attained a popularity never before enjoyed by a proprietary medicine. Starting in 1853 with sales during the year equal to about $30,000, it has so steadily and rapidly advanced in public favor that the cash receipts of the proprietors and manufacturers for 1864, the tenth year of its success, will reach the enormous sum of $700,000. The demand in New York alone is over two thousand cases per week.

These business statements are given to the world not from any ostentatious motive, but as an evidence of the great sanitary fact that the Bitters meet the wants and fulfill the expectations of the community; that the public belief in their efficacy increases and extends day by day, week by week, year by year; and that those who have proved the value of the article recommend it earnestly in the circles in which they move, and thus give a wider scope to its extraordinary and curative virtues. While the columns of the press give publicity to our general statement of the tendency and operation of this PURE and POWERFUL VEGETABLE ELIXIR as may be comprehended within the limits of an advertisement, thousands and tens of thousands, who owe health, vigor, appetite, and all physical blessings that render life enjoyable to its effects, are continually advertising it by word of mouth and by their own improved appearance, among all classes of society, and in every portion of the Western world. To these living advertisements, these tangible certificates of the health preserving properties of the Bitters, more than to any other cause, their wonderful popularity is attributable. No limits can be assigned to the ultimate demand for a preparation that thus renders all who use it proselytes and eulogists.

One-half of the adult population of the civilized world need HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, because that proportion of the system is subject more or less to indigestion. For that complaint, whether it has taken the shape of confirmed dyspepsia, or merely amounts to occasional pain and uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, this agreeable vegetable compound is an absolute specific. Common stimulants aggravate the disease. The practice of taking liquor as an appetizer before meals is a deadly error in the first place, all spirits sold as beverages are adulterated. An analytic chemist detects active corrosive poison in the best of them. Even if they were free from this objection, an unmedicated alcoholic stimulant is not what the enfeebled stomach requires. In Hostetter's Bitters, Essence of Rye, from which every acrid element has been discharged by a special process, is present as a component. But this article, mild and genial as it is, could not of itself cure or even relieve dyspepsia. It is merely the vehicle which gives activity, force, searching effect to a rare infusion of herbs, extracts, designed in tone, regulate and fortify the system. Without the aid of a diffusive stimulant the medicinal properties of these vegetable ingredients would fall of their effect. The projectile that batters down a hostile wall receives its impetus from the powder placed behind it, and in like manner the curative and healthful principle of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is made operative and irresistible by the pure Essence of Rye, which forms their basis. Thus is disease vanquished in its strongholds by a combination of unequalled vegetable antidotes, carried, as it were, straight to the mark by a wholesome stimulant.

Not only is indigestion, in all its phases, permanently and thoroughly cured by this celebrated invigorant, but all the diseases which dyspepsia engenders, are speedily relieved by its use. Bilious disorders, that have defied the prescriptions of the Mercurial School of Medicine, yield readily to the anti-bilious action of the Bitters. If the thousands who, after abandoning calomel in despair, have been cured of liver disease by this unequalled Vegetable Alterative, could place their combined experience before the world, that fearful drug would be banished from civil practice as it has already been ignominiously thrust out of our military hospitals.

The success of the Bitters in cases of HABITUAL CONSTIPATION has been marked and striking. The slight aperient operation gently removes obstructions from the bowels, and at the same time they impart sufficient vigor and tone to the membranes which line the alimentary canal to enable Nature to perform her most important functions regularly, without any further medication.

FLATULENCE, a most annoying and often a very painful affliction, is not only relieved for the time being, but its recurrence prevented by an occasional resort to this delightful Stomachic; and the same may be said of CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH, BILIOUS CHOLIC, SICK HEADACHE, and that most depressing and painful sensation in the upper part of the abdomen which is sometimes described as an "all gone" feeling by dyspeptic patients. Loss of appetite is an evil that can only be safely obviated by increasing the vigor of the digestive organs. If the palate craves more than the stomach can digest, the former can only be gratified at the expense of the latter. The peculiar merit of the Bitters, as a stomachic, is, that if it doubles the demands of appetite, it at the same time doubles the capacity of the stomach to dissolve and assimilate food, so that, the desire for nutriment and the ability to turn it to good account increase pro rata, and bodily vigor is the inevitable result. A person may have an inordinate appetite, and yet be as thin as a shadow and feeble as a child, but as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce a perfect accord between the requirements of hunger and the power of digestion, the attenuated form fattens under their tonic influence and what would otherwise be a depressing burden to the system, becomes, by assimilation, healthy flesh and blood and muscular fibre.

In no complaint is the remedial action of this wonderful Tonic more prompt and decisive than in CHILLS AND FEVER of every type. Taken during the cold stage, it at once shortens its duration, and soon breaks up the paroxysms. Throughout the Western States it is superseding every other medicine for intermittent and remittent fever. It has become a household specific in all the alluvial regions that border on great rivers, on the prairies, and in every swampy and marshy district where these prostrating diseases prevail. A this season it should be taken regularly and systematically as a protection against the miasma of wet soils. It may be taken, as a rule to which there are no exceptions, that whoever resorts to it for this purpose becomes invulnerable to all the atmospheric influences which produce Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittents and other periodical disorders of a like nature. This is the season of the year when these maladies are most prevalent, and it is wise, therefore, to take time by the forelock and forestall their visitations. If, however this warning should come too late for prevention, let the sick take comfort from the assurance, that in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS they have the certain means of cure. Let them discard quinine and rely upon a remedy that in such cases has never, during ten years, been known to fail. As

A FALL AND WINTER STOMACHIC,

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS especially claim the attention of all who desire to be exempted from bodily ailment during these seasons of social enjoyment. The digestion is never in so much danger of being overtaxed as in winter. It is a period of festivity. "Eat, drink and be merry" is its motto. But without the exercise of due care, social indulgence may entail sad penalties. Cold, while it stimulates the appetite, closes the pores, and these important outlets for the waste matter of the system being in a measure sealed, there is an imperious necessity that the stomach should do its work with more than usual vigor, that the internal waste pipes of the system should be free and unobstructed, and that the liver should faithfully and regularly contribute its tempering, purifying element to the common stock of animal fluids. Now it is the province and the purpose of the Bitters to keep these essential organs active, healthy and efficient, and thus prevent disease. The system, regulated and controlled by their balsamic influence, will be in little danger of suffering either from plethora, or debility, or the inclemency of the season. It may defy cold and damp and the fiercest indigestion. If the appetite be too strong for the stomach, it will bring the latter up to "concert pitch." If the stomach be in a fair condition and the appetite delicate, it will give the latter a keener edge. In winter the liquors of commerce are more freely used than in summer, and their poisonous effects are often heightened in consequence of their being taken hot. Discard them—avoid them. All the good effects that you hope to derive from them you will surely realize from this vitalizing agent. All the evil that you cannot escape if you imbibe them, you will assuredly avoid if you substitute for all other stimulants the only safe and healthful tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Keep the refreshing vegetable cordial in your house, and you will never feel inclined to taste the fiery stimulants which create a false thirst for themselves, and which are doctored and adulterated and made pungent for this very object. The effect of the Bitters is precisely the reverse of this. A small quantity suffices for medicinal purposes, and as they act medicinally and not as an excitant, the weakest nervous organization cannot be injured by their operation.

There is no preparation in the world that produces such marvellous effects in case of nausea. For seasickness, according to the testimony of the captains and other officers of the principal lines of the sea-going steamers and the uniform statements of the passengers on shipboard, the Bitters are an immediate and never-failing antidote.

In brief, as a safeguard against all disease, and as a cure for ordinary complaints of the stomach, the liver and the bowels, there is no tonic and alterative, vegetable or mineral, that can be placed on a par with Hostetter's Bitters.

Be sure, however, to obtain the genuine article. In spite of all the precautions of the proprietors, the original bottles are sometimes filled with alcoholic poison which is passed off by scoundrels upon the unsuspecting as the true elixir. Therefore buy only of dealers of established reputation. The undersigned do their utmost to protect the public against counterfeits, and they ask the public, as a favor to both parties, not to purchase of irresponsible individuals or firms.

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine, unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have are the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter and Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Constitution Life Syrup.

CONSTITUTION

LIFE SYRUP!

PREPARED BY

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.

Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New York State Volunteer Depots, under Governor Edwin D. Morgan.

Constitution Life Syrup

HAS PRODUCED

A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

[illegible]

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians,

Are invited to our Constitution Life Syrup.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any Reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of equilibrium. But when from any cause, down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

A positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA. PARALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-Giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION. WEIGHT AT STOMACH. FLATULENCE. CONSTIPATION. LIVER COMPLAINT. BILIOUSNESS. BAD BREATH. WANT OF APPETITE.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA. GLANDULAR SWELLINGS. ULCERATION. KING'S EVIL. ERYSIPELAS. SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY AND ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is, by all usual medical treatment, incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

(ARTHRITIS.) LUMBAGO. NEURALGIA. SCIATICA. GOUT. TIC DOULOUREUX.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. SHATTERED NERVES. ST. VITUS' DANCE. LOSS OF POWER. CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS. EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffering women will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which neither fails more than it promises.

Mercurial Diseases.

SALIVATION. BAD COMPLEXION. FEELING OF WEARINESS. ROTTING OF BONES. ACHES IN BONES. DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

Constitution Life Syrup

Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES

ULCERATIVE DISEASES!

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion and remove the deposit which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

As a general Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivalled by any preparation in the World.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Diseases, Neuralgia, Spinal Diseases, and Ladies who are suffering from Diseases which they are at a loss to know what to do, are advised the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP, which will restore their pallid countenance, strengthen their weak back, and side, give them new energy, new life and happiness.

THE RICH AND POOR

Are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science have made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

Produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

To Mothers and Married Ladies.

And all other classes of this kind, which so mar and disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Cures all Swelling of the Glands,

Either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depend upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

[illegible]

Broken-down and Delicate Constitutions, [illegible]

THE ILLINOIS DIGEST.

[illegible]

CALLAGHAN & CUTLER,

Law Booksellers and Publishers,

126 Clark Street.

[illegible]

WE HAVE WORK NOW.

[illegible]

IS THE

POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S BLESSING!

Try It, Take It, and be Cured.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.

SOLE PROPRIETOR, NEW YORK—LABORATORY, BROOKLYN, L. I.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to all parts of the country.

MORGAN & ALLEN,

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1864.

THE CITY.

THE FEMALE SOLDIER.—The young man who was arrested a day or two since, charged with being a woman, yesterday made a full confession of her offense, and was sent home to her friends in Lafayette, Indiana.

FRUITS.—We acknowledge the receipt of a basket of peaches and ditto of pears, from George Parmalee, of St. Joseph, Michigan, the former of which especially are a little in advance of the stock usually met with this season. Newhall & Greud, No. 238 South Water street, have a few of the same sort.

ROBBERY.—A young man from Peoria, named Daniel S. Butler, was robbed of $60 on Thursday night at Wing's Hotel in the North Division. His bedroom was entered and his pants taken. They were found yesterday in the back yard of the house. Suspicion rests upon several porters who were hanging about without any apparent business, and were missing the next morning.

BUFFUM'S.—The newly re-fitted and new elegant boot and shoe store of S. S. Buffum, in Dyer's Block, on Randolph, near State street, is now filled with an elegant stock of goods, entirely new and selected expressly for this market. Mr. Buffum has thus come out from the effects of the recent fire as good as new, and worthy a visit from all who desire goods in his line. His is one of our oldest houses in the trade.

ARSON.—G. Brenio and Sidero Moroni, Italians, keeping the saloon in the notorious den lately inhabited by Paschal Angel, on the corner of Clark and Jackson streets, were yesterday arrested, charged with setting the premises on fire. The flames were discovered about one o'clock in the morning and speedily suppressed. What their object was is not known. They were held for further examination.

NORTHWESTERN PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the members of the Northwestern Photographic Society was held last evening, in the Tremont House, President Brand in the chair, at which it was resolved to rent a suite of rooms in Rice's building, have them fitted up, and adorned with the finest productions of the art. We hope the movement so auspiciously inaugurated will be carried out, so that our citizens and strangers can have an opportunity of increasing their love for the fine arts.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, the barn in the rear of the residence of Dr. Ray, on Huron street, was discovered to have been set on fire, by the carelessness of some boys who were smoking therein. A steamer was quickly called and extinguished the flames before any damage of any account was done.

A little boy in the crowd was run over and had one of his arms fractured in two places. Our reporter did not learn his name.

FARMS AND PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of M. Nevins in our issue of to-day. The farms and property offered for sale are represented to be in excellent condition; the farms are situated in the best portion of the State, well watered and timbered. To any one wishing such property, Mr Nevin's offers inducements rarely met with. We commend his advertisement to the attention of all our readers.

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF ILLINOIS.—An interesting political handbook of Illinois has been prepared and published by James Van Vechten, of this city, embracing three maps of the State; showing each Congressional, Senatorial and Representative District, with their respective numbers, and an abstract of the votes by districts in Nov. 1862, together with an abstract of the votes by counties, for President, in Nov. 1860; also, of State Treasurer and Congressman at large, in Nov. 1862. Also, showing railroads, stations, counties, townships, sections and rivers. The correctness of the political statistics is endorsed by the State Central Committees of both parties.

THE CITY PRINTING.—A correspondent asks why that provision of the charter has not been complied with which makes it incumbent on the Comptroller to cause his monthly statement to be published on or before the fifteenth day of each month. We know not the reason, further than that the injunction applied for by Alderman Gage, may have something to do with it. If the Comptroller is restrained from paying, we opine that the Times does not care to print. After all, however, this is only another of very many instances where the Copperheads have broken the provisions of the charter which themselves framed.

PERSONAL.—Charles L. Wilson, of the Chicago Journal, and late Secretary of the American Legation at the Court of St. James, arrived home yesterday morning, in good health and spirits. Since his arrival from England, he has visited New York, Philadelphia and Washington. His many personal friends in this city will be glad to meet him.

—W. H. Hall, the manager of the Telegraph office in Springfield, has resigned his position there, for the purpose of coming to Chicago to take the same position, in the office of the Illinois and Mississippi Telegraph Company. Mr. Hall won golden opinions from the citizens of Springfield, and is in every way suited for the duties of his office.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.—For several evenings of this week the elegant triple sales rooms of Reed's Temple of Music have been open and visited by many of our citizens to examine for the last opportunity the splendid national picture "Washington Irving and his friends at Sunnyside." It has been a fine combination of music and the arts. The spectators have wondered at the variety and extent of Mr. Reed's stock of pianos from half a score or more of New York and Boston makers, while a magnificent Chickering Grand, under skillful hands, has delighted all listeners. Mr. Reed's liberality and taste have never been more handsomely exemplified, and the secret of the success of his establishment more fully shown.

MILITARY FLESH BROKERS.—At the present time Cook County has more than enough to do to fill her quota, without adding to the lists of other States. From reliable information we learn that five or six persons, some of them believed to be military men, are engaged in persuading the members of the Veteran Reserve Corps, whose time has expired, to re-enlist, and then by the promise of a higher bounty, cause them to swear that they are or were citizens of New York, and credit them to the quota of that State. The movers in this novel style of flesh trading obtain $1,100 for each recruit, of which they pay him $400—a pretty paying business to those concerned.

A MARRIAGE AT THE ARMORY.—Yesterday Emma Nelson, a sprightly, good-looking girl of seventeen summers, appeared at the Police Court, and made complaint against James Olson for seduction. James did not deny the charge. When the Justice explained the penalty attached to the offense, he became alarmed, and at once conferred with Emma as to what should be done. She said she was willing to become his wife, and proposed that method of settlement, to which he gave a reluctant consent. He at once procured the necessary license, and Judge Miller performed the requisite ceremony. When the matrimonial knot has been tied, the affection of James for the lady seemed suddenly to vanish, and he flatly refused to take her by the arm or accompany her home, though she seemed quite fond of her newly-made husband.

NEW RAILROAD CONNECTION.—Famed as Chicago is for her admirable system of railroads and railroad connections, her business men and capitalists are not yet weary of well-doing in this respect. The Peninsula Railroad, from Escanaba on Little Bay du Noc to Marquette on Lake Superior, is nearly completed. About the middle of October the road will be in running order, connecting with the Northwestern Railroad. The officers of the latter road have recently returned from a trip along the new line, and are fully impressed with the advantages that will be secured to this city. The bulk of the iron and copper trade of the Lake Superior regions, which has hitherto been monopolized by Detroit and Cleveland, will make this city its base of supplies and place of sale, and at no distant date we hope to chronicle the erection of works for smelting the crude ore.

WIDE-AWAKES.—Few of our readers forget the "Wide-Awakes" of the last Presidential campaign—those men who marched through the streets of all our large cities, bearing lamps and wearing caps. It is proposed to revive the organization. We hope the intention will be carried through. Never in the history of the country was there a more urgent demand for organization among the loyal masses than at the present time. Organizations of this description take well with the people. There is a fascination about torch-light processions and uniforms, that is inevitable, and many who might otherwise be luke-warm in the glorious cause, will be induced through the means of the "wide-awakes" to persevere to the end in the good work. We hope the organization will be perfected and the ranks filled up. As the torches and uniforms are not to be had for nothing, an appeal will no doubt be presented to the business men and capitalists of the city, asking for assistance, which we hope will be generally given.

A NEW FIRM IN AN OLD PLACE.—Several years of highly successful business by its late occupants the Messrs. Miller, had made the double store, Nos. 135 and 237 State street, prominently known in the line of Stoves, Tin and Hardware, and Housekeeping Goods. Messrs. Day & Bresstead, their successors, enter upon the same department of our city trade, with every promise of sustaining and carrying forward the reputation of the stand. They have an extensive stock, and housekeepers will be interested to know that they retain the agency of the "Model Cook," which well deserved the name, and the "Victor Gas Burner," both of them of the highest approved excellence. The new firm are not new to the enterprise they have undertaken, and possess experience, skill and excellent facilities, all of which will redound to the advantage of their patrons. This is just the season of the year when readers will find such hints as these valuable, in proportion as they are acted upon.

[illegible]

AN UNPROVOKED CHARGE.—The columns of the TRIBUNE of yesterday contained a statement under the head of "Brutal Outrage" which we have subsequently ascertained does great injustice to Mr S. H. Clement, an enrolling officer on the staff of the Enrollment Board in this city. Mr. Clement was acting under orders from the office in demanding the names of parties in tow of the substitute brokers, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they should be enrolled in this county, and liable to draft on our quota. Comely refused to give his name, and was taken to the Provost Marshal's office, where, on being examined by the Chief Hospital Clerk, L. L. Millikan, Esq., he still refused to give his name, and was by Mr. Millikan ordered under arrest. [illegible]

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Payment of Bills—Assessments—Soldiers' Families—Bridges—Roads—Enlistments for Other States to be Stopped.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning—the President, J. M. Allen, in the chair. The following members answered their names: Supervisors Allen, Brady, Charleston, Chandler, Dalton, Drandorff, Elbrook, Fleming, Gormley, Hopkins, Irwin, Johnson, James, Kingsley, Morgan, Myrick, McGlashen, Niles, Olendorff, Pancher, Pinney, Pusheck, Peacock, Ress, Robinson, Schierding, Strong, Stebbins, Stockbaul, E. S. Taylor, Whiting, and Ward.

The clerk read the minutes, which, on motion, were approved.

A communication was received from S. F. White & Bro., praying for the re-issue of certificate No. 5,105, October 3, 1861, for $105.95, the original having been lost or mislaid and never paid. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A petition was received from John Dymon, beef contractor for the Poor House at Jefferson, asking that the Board pay him an increased price, as he is unable to supply the meat at the contract price. Referred to the Committee on Poor House and Paupers.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported in favor of paying the following bills:

B. F. Chase, painting	$7.50
Alex Raffin, plumbing	1.50
Walworth, Hubbard & Co.	89 85
Carlile Mason, repairs	321 95
Waulbaum & Co., masonry	300.69

On motion, the report was adopted.

The Committee on Town Accounts reported in favor of ordering the County Clerk to levy on the several towns, as follows:

North Chicago, $1,000; South Chicago, $1,000; West Chicago, $1,000; Bremen, $300; Niles, $270; Hanover, $125; Palos, $234.75; Palatine, $142.50; Wheeling, $100; Lyons, $1,209; Hyde Park, $100; Maine, $50; Northfield, $55; Lemont, $304; Schaumberg, $79; New Trier, $186; Elk Grove, $74.40; Orland, $84; Thornton, $1,234 20; Rich, $319. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported that they had examined the work in the town of Lake, as let by contract to Patrick Murphy, and found the same completed in accordance with the specifications, and recommend that Mr. Murphy be paid.

On motion, the report was adopted.

The Committee on Poor Houses and Paupers reported in favor of paying the bills examined by them and submitted. Adopted.

The Committee on Jails and Jail Accounts reported in favor of paying the bills examined by them and submitted.

On motion, the report was adopted.

On motion of Supervisor Gibbs, the Committee on Poor House and Paupers was empowered to employ a physician for the next three months.

Supervisor Dalton offered the following:

Resolved, That the War Fund Committee shall pay the sum of two dollars per week to all soldiers' wives or widows, and fifty cents per week to each of their children who reside in this county and who are in need of it. Said allowance to be paid in such cases without regard to the payment of bounties by the county.

After some discussion the resolution was laid on the table until the Finance Committee shall have brought in their report.

Supervisor Russell presented a petition from the Citizen's Committee asking for an appropriation to defray the expenses incurred by that body in striving to fill our quota.

Supervisor Johnson moved to appropriate $880.

Supervisor Irwin moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

Supervisor Charleston moved to lay it over until 10 o'clock P. M.

Supervisor Dalton moved as a substitute.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed together with the Chairman of the Citizens Committee to audit all expenses of the Citizens Committee, and the Clerk of this Board be and is hereby ordered to draw orders upon the County Treasurer for the accounts so audited and allowed by the said Committee.

On motion the Board adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Board met at 2 p. m.—the President in the Chair.

A petition was read from the Commissioners of Highways and Auditors of the Town of Jefferson, praying for an appropriation to rebuild Carpenter's Bridge over the Chicago River.

Referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

Supervisor Alger, of the Committee on Roads and Bridges, reported that the Archer road to Summit in the town of Lyons, was in bad condition.

The report was accepted and placed on file.

Supervisor Elbrook, from the Committee on Town Accounts, reported that they had examined the delinquent tax lists and recommend that it be levied on the property of delinquents.

On motion the report was adopted.

Supervisor Kingsley, from the Committee on Equalization of Taxes, reported in favor of refunding the tax on $4,450 to Aaron Miller, and on $1,500 to Samuel J. Hager. Report adopted.

The same Committee rejected the petition of Galloway & Co., Wabash Avenue Baptist Church, J. Taylor, and H. F. & G. S. Moore for want of proof. Report adopted.

Supervisor Hale, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a report on the proposed insane asylum, in which they recommend the resolutions, with the first resolution amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Board petition the next Legislature of this State for the passage of a law authorizing a suitable appropriation for the erection and maintainance of a Lunatic Asylum, to be located in this county. The report was adopted.

Supervisor Johnson drew the attention of the Board to the fact that enlistments were being made here for other States, contrary to Gov. Yates' proclamation. He moved the appointment of a special committee of three to confer with the Police Commissioners and Provost Marshal James relative to the possibility of preventing such.

On motion the resolution was adopted, after a slight discussion.

The Chair appointed Supervisors Johnson, DeWolf and Pinney.

Supervisor Dalton called up his motion relative to paying the incidental expenses incurred by the Citizens Committee.

On motion of Supervisor Strong, it was laid on the table.

Supervisor James offered the following:

Resolved, That the Supervisor of the town of Bloom be and is hereby authorized to sell the swamp lands granted to the town of Bloom, and appropriate the proceeds of sale of such lands for the purpose of improving the roads and bridges in said town, and that the Clerk of this Board be and is hereby instructed to make a deed or deeds to the purchaser or purchasers of said lands, on the certificate of the Supervisor of said town. Carried.

On motion, the report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Claims was received and adopted.

On motion, adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

TAYLOR'S BATTERY ASSOCIATION

Formal Organization—Election of Officers—Promotions, &c.

An adjourned meeting of the members of Taylor's Battery (Co. B, 1st Illinois artillery) was held at room No. 1 Tremont House, on Monday evening, 12th inst., to perfect the organization of this Association for the election of officers.

The meeting was called to order by D. F. Chase, President of the former meeting.

On motion, J. P. Rumsey was appointed Chairman for the evening, and W. T. Shepherd, Secretary. The minutes of the former meeting were read and approved. The report from the Committee appointed to form by-laws and adopt rules and regulations for the government and guidance of the Association being called for, J. A. Moore, Chairman of that Committee, read the following, also the by-laws, articles, &c., proposed, which were adopted with slight alterations and amendments:

WHEREAS, We, the members of Taylor's Chicago Battery, (Co. B, 1st Illinois artillery) having disbanded and retiring to the peaceful avocations of civil life, being desirous of perpetuating the memories of our associations in the field, the happy incidents of camp and march, the thrilling danger of battle and siege, the sacred memory of those brave heroes who have sacrificed their lives on the altar of our bleeding country, and of following with affectionate interest the fortunes of those of our comrades who are by the duties of life separated from us, do hereby form ourselves into an association for the purpose of social intercourse, mutual improvement, and maintaining the identity and honor of our old and loved battery.

It was then moved and seconded that officers be elected.

F. O. Affeld and J. M. Vernon were appointed tellers by the chair.

The following officers were then elected by ballot:

Colonel Ezra Taylor, President; Major S. E. Barrett, 1st Vice President; Capt. J. P. Rumsey, 2d Vice President; W. T. Shepherd, Recording Secretary; F. C. Russell, Corresponding Secretary; H. W. Dudley, Treasurer; and D. F. Chase, W. E. Hinman, Geo. E. Church, W. D. Crego and T. P. Rumsey an Executive Committee.

On motion the following letters were read from Wm. Barry, Esq., Secretary Chicago Historical Society, and Allen C. Fuller, Adjutant General State of Illinois:

LETTER FROM ADJ. GEN. FULLER.

The following letter from Adjutant General Fuller to Captain J. P. Rumsey, under date of Sept. 10, was read to the meeting:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 6th instant, with enclosure as stated, is duly received.

In relation to Battery A, 1st Illinois Artillery, the following promotions have been made on various recommendations, among others of whom are yourself, Capt. Wood and Col. Taylor, viz.:

Lieut. Samuel S. Smith, of Battery F, Captain.
Sergeant Edward P. Wilcox, First Lieutenant.
Private Harrison Roberts, First Lieutenant.
Private Enoch Colby, Second Lieutenant.
Private James B. Dutch, Second Lieutenant.

Promotions in these Batteries have been under consideration for some time by Gov. Yates, and the papers were day before yesterday referred to me by the Governor.

I hope these promotions will be satisfactory, and only regret that on account of controversies the subject has been so long delayed.

[Signed] ALLEN C. FULLER.

COLORS OF THE BATTERY.

The subjoined letter to Captain Rumsey, from Rev. W. Barry, Secretary of the Historical Society of Chicago, under date of Aug. 1st, was also read:

DEAR SIR—In this Society's behalf, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., accompanying the presentation, for safe keeping by this Society, of the stand of colors originally presented to your gallant corps by the patriotic Board of Trade of Chicago; borne by them through many hard-fought battles, among which are the well-remembered names of "Fredericktown," "Belmont," and "Fort Donelson," inscribed, by authority, on those banners of honor; and now, after a brilliant service through two enlistments, covering a period of three years and three months, by the battery, thinned in numbers, disbanding and retiring to the tranquil shades of private life and peaceful avocations—these war-worn banners which they have borne so gallantly, risking life itself for the honor of the national flag and the security, union and peace of our once favored but now struggling country, they lay aside affecting mementoes of the privations, dangers and suffering endured, the brave deeds done, the triumphs secured, as well as of the heroic and self-sacrificing dead, who bowed to the storm of battle, and now lie entombed and at rest, amidst the scenes of their glorious death—martyrs to the country they loved—the flag they honored, and the free institutions they perilled all to preserve.

In receiving, in this Society's behalf, these new consecrated memorials to Chicago of one of the bravest corps it has ever sent into the field, permit me to assure you and your associates of battery B, of the grateful satisfaction it will afford this Society to be the guardians of these sacred and cherished relics, whose faded tints and tattered folds will speak persuasively to us and to posterity of the glory and the claims of our great nation of freemen and patriots, and of the brave and noble dead who fell in battle beneath the folds of these flags, while rendering just honor to your henceforth disbanded ranks, whose valor and deeds will fill no small space in Chicago's record of this eventful period of our nation's history.

With cordial wishes for the honor and welfare of the members of your gallant band, in their retirement to the peaceful duties and well earned enjoyments of civil life, &c.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the proprietors of the Tremont House for their kind and cordial attentions to the members of this Association, and for the invitation extended to hold their meetings in their rooms.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee on the first Tuesday evening of October, 1864.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The regular weekly meeting of managers of the Soldiers' Home was held yesterday afternoon, in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church, the Vice President, Mrs. Dickinson, in the chair.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The Committee on the Home reported all progressing satisfactorily.

Mrs. Manns reported a very pleasant picnic at the Home on the previous day.

The Committee on the Rest reported for the week of six days up to Thursday night 1,111 arrivals and 2,000 meals furnished. The past week had been one of the most orderly times that had been known since the Home was founded. The Managers acknowledge their thanks to the numerous friends of the organization, who had so generously aided in caring for the sick soldiers arrived during the week.

Donations reported were: Mrs. Jones, three dozen sponges; Mrs. Whitlock, large quantity of pickles; Mrs. Williams, one keg do; Mrs. Foss, do; Mrs Lumbey, fruit and tomatoes; Mrs. B. Raymond, can of pickles; Mrs. H. Booth, do; Mrs I. P. Hilliard, soup crackers and jelly; Mrs. N. Goold, three bowls corn starch and white sugar; Mrs. C. L. Stokes, wine and shirts; Mrs. Hale, tea and corn starch; Mrs. Crombaugh, two glasses jelly; Tremont House, basket of provisions; [illegible] from Frank Gray and Mr. Smith; Mrs. A. Strawson, $2; Mrs. Hale, $1; Mrs. Crombaugh, $2; Mrs. Griffin, $2; Mrs. McCagg, $1; Mrs. Mason, $2; Mrs. King, $2; Mrs. S. S. Williamson, $2; Mrs. Beebe, $1; W. H. Anderson, of Milwaukee, $2; Mrs. P. B. Lamb, $3; Mrs Merrill, $1; Mrs. Ingall, $[illegible]; Cash, 50c; Cash, $1.50; Mrs. W. Wood, $5; proceeds of little ladies' fair held by Katy McGill, Nellie Medill, Clara Root and Nellie Root, $16; two little girls, do., $10.6[illegible]; received $3 on sale of Proclamation; proceeds of fair held by Misses Julia Newberry, Emily Healy and Lizzie and Minnie Whitney, $44.

The Vice President stated that the Home was sadly in need of butter, knives and forks, and hoped that there would be a response to the need from the people of this city.

Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Willard and Mrs. Foster were appointed to act as Committee for the Rest.

Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Long were appointed a Committee on Furniture and Wardrobe.

The Board then adjourned.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

Police Sergeant Hickey Shot by a New York Rowdy—Possibly Fatal Result.

A murderous affray occurred early yesterday morning on Griswold street, near a notorious house of ill-fame, resulting in the dangerous wounding, by a pistol ball, of one of our most efficient police officers, First Sergeant Michael C. Hickey, of the First Precinct Police. The shooting occurred while the assailant was under arrest for having been engaged in a drunken row. The particulars of the sad occurrence are as follows:

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Hickey was informed that a number of "roughs" were at the house of Josephine Neary, on Griswold street, where they were committing all sorts of outrages upon the inmates and the furniture.

In company with Officer Miller he went to the house, but the rowdies had left and the officers started home. They had not proceeded far when they were overtaken by a woman and requested to return, as the rowdies were again at work. Sergeant Hickey, accompanied by officers Barrett, Miller and McCabe, at once went to the scene of the disturbance and found two desperadoes, named John Riley and Michael Kelly, the former of whom was engaged in a vigorous demolition of the furniture of the establishment. The officers were informed that Kelly was not engaged in the affair, and he was not arrested; but Riley was at once taken in charge by officer McCabe, and the parties started for the station house.

Kelly followed them and soon began a violent abuse of the Sergeant, saying that he dared not arrest him, and threatening to release Riley. At this Hickey turned around, and, it is supposed, was about to arrest him, when he drew a revolver and fired, the shot entering the officer's right side, passing through the lung and lodging under the spine, inflicting a highly dangerous wound. At the same time, Riley, in the custody of McCabe, drew a revolver and attempted to fire, but was at once knocked down by that officer. After having fired, Kelly threw away his pistol and attempted to escape, but was soon caught and—in company with Riley—taken to the Armory. The pistol was found to be fully charged, and Kelly's hand on the barrel discharged.

After being shot, officer Hickey attempted to secure the assailant, and nearly succeeded. He was soon carried to his residence, on the corner of Franklin street and Charles place, and Dr. James A. Collins called to attend him.

For some hours his injuries were thought to be fatal, as there seemed to be an entire suspension of some of the animal functions, but later in the day he rallied, and last evening it was thought there were strong hopes of his recovery.

Sergeant Hickey is well known to our citizens as one of the most quiet and popular men of our police force. Every one who has ever been brought in contact with him has learned to respect him for his many noble qualities, and they will hear with deep regret of his assassination at the hands of a drunken desperado. He was once a Justice of the Peace in the city, and for many years has been connected with our police force; there is not a stain upon his record.

The villain who did the shooting, we learn, is a New York rough, who has been in the city but a few weeks. The other is a well known rowdy of Chicago.

INTERNAL REVENUE—IMPORTANT DECISION.—From a circular dated Washington, Aug. 18, 1864, we glean the following decision relative to the assessment and collection of the tax on the gross receipts of railroads, steamboats, canals, &c. Section 103 of the act of June 30, 1864, imposes a tax of 2½ per cent on the gross receipts of all railroads, canals, steamboats, ships, barges, canal boats, stage coaches, &c., employed in the transportation of persons and property, and 3 per cent on the gross receipts of all toll roads, ferries and bridges.

The owner, possessor or party having the care or management must make the returns and pay the tax. Where the owner is known, and the railroad, canal, etc., is under his control, he is the party liable. Where another than the owner is the manager, he is liable. Where the owners or proprietors of a canal own the boats, they are liable; but if not, they are not, and the owners of the boats are liable. If one railroad is leased to another, the lessee managing the business is liable. No deduction can be made on the gross receipts for expense of any kind.

The term "other vehicle," mentioned in the act, includes coaches, wagons, hacks, drays, carts, omnibuses, and the like.

Where a party uses his own vehicle in transporting his own goods, he is not liable to the duty.

The transportation of property, passengers or mails, between ports of the United States and foreign ports, is exempted from duty. When, therefore, property, persons or mails are transported from a port in the United States to a port in the British provinces, and again transported from some port in the provinces to another port in the United States, the party so transporting from port to port is exempt from tax, but the receipts to or from such port, within the limits of the United States, must be returned.

Railroad companies will include the amount received for the use of sleeping cars, and steamboats for use of berths and staterooms.

When the expenses of board are included in the charges for transportation on steamboats, the assessor will make proper allowance therefor.

The towing of boats and barges is not considered transportation, and no tax is to be assessed on the receipts therefor.

When the owner or agent of any toll road or bridge shall certify in his monthly report that the gross annual receipts do not exceed the amounts used in repairs, no tax shall be levied.

In accordance with the provisions of section 176 of said act, the owners or managers of all railroads, canals, steamboats, boats, barges, coaches, &c., are required, within ten days after the first of every month, to make a due return for the preceding month of the gross receipts.

BOARD OF POLICE.—A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday. Commissioners Brown, Wentworth, and Mayor Sherman were present. Commissioner Wentworth, acting Chairman. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Nicholas Driggs presented his resignation as police officer.

Captain Gund, of the North Side police, sent in a communication stating that he had arrested a deserter from the 79th Illinois regiment, and was entitled to $30 for the same, and asked the permission of the Board to accept the reward. On motion of Commissioner Wentworth, the permission was granted.

Health Officer Perry reported that the nuisance at Wahl's glue factory had been abated.

A communication was received stating that the following named persons had been discharged from the police force: Martin Cosendine, David W. Sheldon, William Arbuckle, Edward Smith, F. Oakes, G. G. Miller, Philip Paul.

Charges were presented against Conrad Ulrich, for illegal arrest and for false imprisonment; but they were subsequently withdrawn, and Mr. Ulrich restored to duty.

The resignation of police officer A. Torkilson was presented and accepted, and he was appointed Special Policeman at Schurtz's on Milwaukee avenue.

A communication was presented from several citizens, complaining of two Slaughter Houses, situated in the Southern part of the city, the names of the owners not appearing. Referred to Officer Perry.

On motion of Commissioner Brown the Superintendent has been authorized to retain each of the 30 days men as he deemed most suitable for the police force.

Superintendent Turtle reported that the force would amount to about one hundred men.

Sundry bills were presented and ordered paid.

The claim of W. C. Abbott for services as Secretary of the Board of Police from May 1st to July 15th, was presented, and on motion of Commissioner Brown it was allowed.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

AID FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The ladies of the Soldiers' Home and Rest are in great need of butter. We ask the friends of the soldier to aid in furnishing this article, peculiarly grateful to the veteran who has not tasted it for months. The healthy soldier may do without it, but a large proportion of those arriving are sick, and to them it is almost a necessity. The extraordinary number of sick cared for during the past few days has depleted their stores, and necessitates the call for aid.

Our report of the proceedings of the Board, in this issue, contains notice of two handsome contributions, the proceeds of two Fairs, conducted by young ladies. To all other little girls and misses we would say, "Do likewise." You cannot know how much good results from your labors.

DISORDERLY CIGAR MAKERS.—Yesterday about thirty men belonging to the Cigar Makers' Union, were arraigned at the Police Court on a charge of disorderly conduct, preferred by Michael New, who keeps a cigar factory on the corner of LaSalle and South Water streets. The trouble originated in the fact that New keeps a number of "rats" who are not governed by the prices of the Union. About fifty of the indignant Unionists visited him on Thursday, and insulted him outrageously; raising a great disturbance. Yesterday about half of them were arrested, and the ringleaders, Adolph Schultz and William Ayre, were fined $16 each; the others $5 each. Justice Miller remarked that he dealt thus lightly with them, as it was their first offence, but if repeated he would extend to them no sympathy.

LOCAL MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—The 41st Wisconsin, one hundred day troops, Maj. D. Gray commanding, arrived in the city about midnight on Thursday. Their present strength is about 675 men. They left home three months ago with about 700. They have lost about twenty-five men by death from disease and casualties of battle.

Seventy-one sick and convalescents belonging to the 134th Illinois, one hundred day men, reached the city yesterday morning. They came from Paducah, Ky., and were in charge of Lieut. M. B. Hughson. They report the regiment at Mayfield, Ky., and about to start for home.

Twelve men of the Veteran Reserve Corps, in charge of Sergt. G. Myers, reached the Rest yesterday, direct from Louisville. They go to Camp Douglas.

RECRUITING AGENTS WANTED.—The Citizens' Committee want to engage twenty good men to act as recruiting agents in filling the quota of Cook county. Parties may apply to Charles Walker, corner of State and South Water streets, up stairs, this day, between the hours of 11 and 12 and 2 and 3.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, one of the secretaries of the American Bible Society, will preach in the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Humphreys) to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

Dr. Taylor (and others) will also address a Union Bible meeting at Bryan Hall to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

Pastors of churches are requested to give notice of this meeting at Bryan Hall in the evening, to their several congregations to-morrow morning.

Dr. Taylor visits Chicago to meet in convention the agents of the American Bible Society in the Northwest, to consult with reference to the interests of the work in which they are engaged. The convention will continue in session several days.

Livingston Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Sangamon and Monroe streets, service Sunday morning at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. N. D. Williamson, Pastor. Evening service omitted for Bible meeting in Bryan Hall.

Chicago Citizens' Corps.

There will be a meeting of the citizens this evening at 8 o'clock, at Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, to take into consideration the raising of funds to arm and uniform this organization.

The re-organization of the old "Nineteenth" as an independent citizens' battalion, is a movement in which every property holder, and in fact every business man in Chicago, ought to feel an interest. If the necessary funds are furnished by our citizens, the preservation of the peace of the city and the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, will be insured.

We sincerely hope our Chicago people will see the importance of having a home regiment of this character, and subscribe liberally to its support.

A Good Suggestion.

Editors Tribune:

The writer of this has called twice, and on both occasions waited some time, at No. 5 Court House, desiring to invest, to the extent of his means, in county scrip for the filling of our quota. I would suggest that the bonds be distributed among our bankers, and conspicuously advertised, believing it would further the sale of them. D.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Washingtonian Home.—There will be a special meeting of the Ladies' Supply Committee at the Home No 347 State street, this (Saturday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

Picnic of the New England Church and Sabbath Schools.—Remember the Picnic, to be held to-day at Haas' Park, near Harlem, on the G. & C. U. R. R., a delightful grove on the Desplaine's River. Cars run to the grove. Trains leave Wells street depot at 10 o'clock this morning.

"Erring Women's Refuge."—A meeting of all the friends of this institution will be held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the Young Men's Christian Association Room. Full and punctual attendance is requested.

Draft—13th Ward.—The citizens of the 13th Ward will meet this evening at John Kuna's on North Avenue, near Church street, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to correct the enrollment.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILLINOIS.—A first-class boarding institution for young men and boys. Cadets received at any time. Adress, COL. D. S. COVERT, President. sept17&3&3-2w

☞ John R Walsh has for sale the "Nasby Papers," being the letters and sermons of Petroleum V. Nasby, "Pastur uv the Church uv the noo Dispensashun."

☞ Gentlemen in need of first-class custom made shirts and furnishing goods can be suited at Wilson's, 126 Dearborn street. sep17-a301-4t

Bloomington Nursery.—220 acres Fruit, Ornamental and Nursery stock, 40,000 Peach, 25,000 Pear, 100,000 Grapes, &c. Send red stamp for new list. F. K. PHOENIX, Bloomington, Ill. sept1 q877 3w d&w.

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall.

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillen Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ Paper Hanging, &c., &c., at N. York prices. F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph St.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE FAIR.

Continued List of Premiums—Lady Equestrianism—Dick Oglesby Draws a Sewing Machine.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DECATUR, Ill., Friday, Sept. 16, 1864.

The attendance at the Fair is very large to-day, but not so immense as yesterday. The weather is very pleasant, and the operations of the Committees work smoothly. The following premiums have been awarded during the forenoon:

Musical Instruments.—Square Pianos, prize, silver medal—1st premium to G. W. Chatterton, Springfield; commendation, to Root & Cady, Chicago. Melodeon—1st premium, to Root & Cady, Chicago.

Artificial Leg.—1st premium to P. J. Bradley, New York—Selphas Artificial Leg.

Sheep.—Spanish Buck, over two years, 1st premium, C. H Smith, DeKalb county; 2d premium, W. Stewardson, Shelby county. Buck under two years, 1st premium, Gorham & Gillett, Hadley; 2d, Bowker & Bush, Vermont. Buck Lambs, under one year, 1st, C. H. Smith, DeKalb; 2d, W. Stevenson, Shelby. Pen of three ewes, over two years, 1st, C. H. Smith; 2d, ditto. Pen of three ewes, under two years, 1st, C. H. Smith; 2d, John Fonik, LaSalle. Pen of three ewe lambs, 1st, C. H. Smith; 2d, ditto. Crosses of Pure Breeds—Buck, over two years, 1st premium, P. G. Bander, Winnebago; 2d, same; buck under two years—1st, E. E. Gorham, Hadley; 2d, P. G. Bander; buck lamb under one year—1st, F. P. Gorham; 2d, P. S. Spencer, Vermillion Co.; pen of ewes over two years—1st, P. G. Bander; 2d, C. H. Rosentiel, Stephenson; pen of three ewes under two years—1st, P. Spencer; 2d, C. H. Rosentiel; pen of three ewe lambs—1st, E. E. Gorham; 2d, P. G. Bander; 1st sheep, sweepstakes, three over two years—1st, E. E. Stes, Springfield; under two years—1st, J. N. Brown, Sangamon; best lot of sheep of any age—1st prem., J. N. Brown; 2d, D. S. Allen, Macon.

The following premiums have been awarded:

Cattle.—Devon bulls—bull over four years—1st, "Duke of Wales," W. H. Lock, Pulic; 2d, "Glancus," H. C. Johns, Macon; bull over one year and under two—1st prem., "Gen. Grant," C. L. Pate, Catlin; 2d, "Forrester," W. H. Lock. Cows—cow over four years—1st prem., "Broadhorn," W. H. Lock; 2d, "Beauty," C. L. Pate; cow over 3 and under 4—1st, "Quarterly," W. H. Lock; 2d, "Pink," C. L. Pate. Heifer, two and under three, first, "Miss Curly," C. L. Pate; second, "Flower," 2d, W. H. Lock; one year and under two, first, "Cora," J. H. Pickrell, Macon; second, "Miss Moucher," C. L. Pate; heifer calf, first, "Rose," W. H. Lock; second, "Topsey," C. L. Pate. Cow, three years and over, first premium, J. H. Pickrell, Harristown. Heifer, one year and under two, first premium, "Crocus," J. H. Pickrell; best yoke oxen over four years, first premium, J. M. Hill, Macon; second, do., Urial Mills, Marion. To a boy, not over sixteen, best trained steers, first prem., Augustus Baer, Macon; second, Watson Pickrell, Sangamon county. Sweepstakes, bull of any age, one premium to "Millington," J. N. Brown, Sangamon. Cows or heifers of any age, first prem., "Cowless," owned by J. N. Brown, Sangamon county, fifty dollars.

At 11 o'clock, the exhibition of lady equestrianism took place. This is regarded as the great feature of cattle shows, and this one excited much interest. The following were the entries, but much less in number than last year:

Ruth A. Gardner, of Decatur.
Elizabeth Weltmer, of Decatur.
Mrs. S. R. Smith, Springfield.
Miss Libby Cooper, Maroa.

Mrs. Smith got the first premium; Ruth A. Gardner, second; Elisabeth Weltmer, third, and Miss Cooper, the fourth.

The Decatur part of the audience, with exceeding bad taste, expressed their dissatisfaction of the awards in a boisterous manner.

Draught Horses—Stallion over four years, first premium, "North American," M. Saxton, Sparta; second, "Louis H.," A. Dillon, Tazewell county. Stallion over three and under four, first premium, "Interest," J. Dillon, Tazewell county; second, "London," Tom C. Mackey, Scales Mound. Stallion over two and under three, first premium, "Little Giant," L. Dillon, Tazewell county; second, "Great Western," J. Dillon. Stallion, over one and under two, first, "Egyptian Tiger," L. T. Ross, Perry co. Brood Mares—Brood Mare, over four years, first premium, Maty, J. Dillon; second, "Hattie," L. Dillon. Filly, over three and under four years, first, "Margaret," E. Dillon, Tazewell county. Filly, over two and under three years—1st, "Amanda," J. Dillon; 2d, "Prairie Queen," G. Bicket, Sparta. Sucking Colt—1st, prem., G. Bicket, Sparta; 2d, H. G. Fisher, Tazewell county. Saddle Horses. Stallions—1st prem., "Sir Alfred," E. A. Adair, Menard county; 2d, "Denmark," E. C. Bosworth, Christian county. Saddle Horses, Mares—1st prem., "Rose," John Nuckles, Springfield; 2d do, "Kate McLellan," W. D. Bants, Ky. Saddle Horses, Geldings—1st prem., Henry Hedges, Vermillion; 2d, "Patty Burns," John McGrady, Sangamon.

CATTLE—Bull and five Cows or Heifers—1st prem., James N. Brown, Sangamon county; 2d, J. M. Hill, Macon county. Five head of Calves, male and female, under one year—1st prem., J. M. Hill; 2d, J. H. Pickrell, Macon.

Best Herd, not less than one Bull and five Calves, reared and owned by one individual in this State—1st prem., J. H. Pickrell.

SANITARY FAIR.

The Sanitary Fair, under the direction of the Northwestern Sanitary Commission, has been a great success. Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Wilcox & Gibbs, and Singer each gave a sewing machine to the Fair, and they were promptly sold by ticket. G. W. Brown, of Galesburg, gave two corn planters, which promptly brought $200 into the Treasury. Manny gave a reaper, and other owners of machines followed the example. The aggregate sum realized will be quite large.

The Champaign Sanitary Soldiers' Aid Society occupies the large dining hall, and yesterday they dined 2,000 persons. They will realize a very handsome sum during the week.

Major General Oglesby, Union candidate for Governor, was the lucky holder of the ticket which drew the Grover & Baker sewing machine, and Mrs. Varney, of Decatur, got the beautiful Wheeler & Wilson machine in the same way. A. G. Hedgen, of Vermillion, got the Wilcox & Gibbs sewer.

QUILT VOTE.

A bed quilt of rare workmanship was given to the Sanitary Fair, and it was agreed to put it up to vote upon, the voter paying 50 cents for the privilege of voting. Up to noon to-day the vote is, Lincoln, 325; McClellan, 30.

PREMIUMS.

FARM PRODUCTS.—This hall is much better filled than last year, though nothing like it should be. Best bushel white monitor wheat, 1st premium to W. Frick, of Jonesboro, Ill.; 2d to Stillman Barber, Ill. These were only entries of samples. Very fine red winter wheat, 1st premium to R. K. Lansdon. This is the only entry. Red spring wheat—nine entries—1st premium to R. P. Jones, from Insane Hospital farm, Jacksonville; 2d best, J. R. Moore, Decatur. Rye—1st premium to Stillman Barber, Melmine, Ill.; 2d best to M. L. Dunlap, of Champaign, Ill. Oats—seven entries—1st premium to J. S. Pardee, of Rockford; 2d best to Frank Searle, of Hadley, Ill. Spring barley—1st premium to James Hart, of Harristown, Ill. No other entry. Best bushel white corn—six entries—1st premium to J. R. Moore, of Decatur; 2d best to J. Jefferson, of Decatur. Best bushel Yellow Corn, four entries: 1st prize W. Sanders Harristown; 2d prize to J. Spangler, Decatur. Best Corn on stalk, 1st prize, W. Sanger Harristown; 2d prize, J. A. Hooker, Decatur. Best bushel Timothy Seed, 1st prize $5.00, Stillman Barber, Melmine, Ill. Only one variety. Best bushel Clover seed, 1st premium, Chas. V. Rosential, Stephenson Co—no other entry. Best bushel early Irish Potatoes, six entries; 1st premium, M. L. Dunlap, Champaign; 2d best, Dr. H. Shroeder, Bloomington. Best bushel late Irish Potatoes; 1st premium, B. N. Davis, Belleville; 2d best, Dr. H. Shroeder. Sweet Potatoes; 1st premium, J. A. Carpenter, South Pass, Union County, Ill. Onions; 1st, S. Wilber, Kankakee Co., two entries. Beets; 1st, Nancy Warner. Best 12 stalks Celery; 1st, Insane Hospital, Jacksonville. Best six heads Cabbage; 1st Susannah Tait, Decatur; 2d best, Dr. Shroeder, Bloomington. One half bushel best Tomatoes; 1st prize, J. F. Schoek, Decatur. Best Black Lima Beans—1st, G. W. Pleas, Decatur; 2d best, Anna M. M. Garvey, Decatur. Best and greatest variety of Garden Seeds—$5.00—S. Wilber, Monence. Best lot Pumkins—1st, Nathan Harindon, Decatur. Best and greatest variety of Vegetables by one person—1st premium, C. P. Jones, Insane Hospital; 2d best, S. Wilber. Best and greatest variety of Garden Seeds—1st, $5.10, S. Wilber—no competition. Best ten pounds of Tobacco—1st, G. W. Pyatt, Decatur.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DECATUR, Friday, Sept. 16, 1864.

The afternoon sport opened with a trot for $300, Citizens' purse, best three in five. There were but two entries—1st, "Nabolish," by J. H. Conlish; 2d, "Lady Turner," by J. Turner. "Nabolish" won 1st and 2d heats, "Lady Turner" 3d, 4th and 5th. Time: 2:30, 2:29¼, 2:28, 2:35, 2:40. The race was jockey all over, and many of the greenhorns who were induced to go their whole pile on Nabolish, on account of his easy success in the first two heats, found themselves cleaned out by the knowing ones. The sufferers have learned a lesson that will be useful in the future.

The exhibition of carriage horses followed. Best span of carriage mares, 1st premium, B. E. Deyo, Lee county; 2d premium, G. W. Long, Christian county. In this ring was exhibited a span of black mares, which in point of style and beauty, we never saw excelled. Lady Florence is owned by A. J. T. Provost, of Quincy, and Julia Singleton owned by Thomas G. Adams, of Mount Sterling. The span is valued at $4,000. "Lady Florence" is of the Ethan Allen stock, "Julia Singleton" of Silver Heels. Best span of carriage geldings over three years—1st premium, S. Boyd, Adams county; 2d premium, [illegible] Pick, [illegible] county. Single gelding in harness—1st commendation, "Young Dick," R. D. Foltz, Atlanta; 2d premium, A. W. Turner, Logan county.

Swine—French Merino, buck over 2 years—1st, "King Phillip," C. H. Rosentiel, Stephenson; 2d, W. D. Bants, Ky. Best buck lamb—1st, C. H. Rosentiel; 2d, H. G. Bander, Winnebago. Buck lamb under 1 year—1st, C. H. Rosentiel. Pen of three ewes over 2 years—1st, C. H. Rosentiel; 2d, P. G. Bander. Pen of three under 2 years—1st, C. H. Rosentiel. Pen of three ewe lambs—1st, C. H. Rosentiel. Long wool sheep—Buck over 2 years—1st, P. G. Bander, Winnebago; 2d, E. Stes, Sangamon. Best buck under 2 years—1st, P. G. Bander; 2d, D. D. Allen, Macon Co. Buck lamb under 1 year—1st, Stes; 2d, D. L. Allen. Pen of 3 ewes over 2 years—1st, P. G. Bander; 2d, D. L. Allen, pen of ewes under two years—1st, D. L. Pate, Catlin; 2d, P. G. Bander. Pen 3, Ewe Lambs—1st, D. L. Allen; 2d, P. G. Bander. Middle Wooled Buck over two years—1st, J. N. Brown, Sangamon; 2d E. E. Stes, Sangamon. Buck under two years—1st, J. N. Brown; 2d, E. E. Stes. Buck Lamb under 1 year—1st, S. H. Pickrell; 2d, C. H. Rosentiel. Ewes over 2 years—1st, J. N. Brown; 2d, J. H. Pickrell. Pen of Ewe Lambs under 1 year—1st, Rosentiel; 2d, J. H. Pickrell. Sweepstakes—Lot of sheep of any age, not less than 1 buck and 4 ewes—1st prem., C. H. Smith, Ney; 2d, C. S. Spencer, Danville.

FLOWERS, SOWERS, ROLLERS AND CULTIVATORS.

Two-horse plow for general purposes—silver medal to John Dumont, Lee county; commendation, John Deare, Moline. Two-horse plow for sod or turf—silver medal to J. F. & W. L. Black, Lancaster; commendation, E. Lewis, Kankakee; Jacob L. Kunk, Nashville, One-horse double or treble shovel plow—silver medal to John Deare, Moline. Trench plow—silver medal to J. T. & W. L. Black. Two-horse wide pendent cultivator—silver medal to Furst & Bradley, Chicago.

The Committee find so many excellent machines of this class that it is extremely difficult to make a distinction. With a few exceptions all the two horse cultivators exhibited, showed great excellence in construction, and did good work in the field. Silver medal to D. C. Denton, Tazewell county; grain drill, silver medal, M. Kinsely & Co., Dayton, Ohio; broadcast grain sower, silver medal, to Galt, Tracy & Co., Sterling; two horse corn planter, silver medal, Geo. J. Bergen, Galesburg. Reapers—Premium recommended to Emerson & Co., Rockford, and high commendation to M. Kinsely & Co., broadcast seed sower and combined grain drill and sower; Valentine Feiker, Decatur, patent plow holder; J. H. Hower, self raker and mower and a single mower; Emerson & Co., grain binder; Barber & Hawley, harvester; Wm. M. Masons, corn and cane harvester; Charles Foster, Rockford, sulky and plow.

The receipts at the fair to-day were $3,093. This is largely in excess of last year.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY CATTLE MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ALBANY, Friday, Sept 16, 1864.

CATTLE—Market seems comparatively inactive, none as yet having been bought for the east, and but few for New York. What have been sold brought about last week's prices. Average quality of receipts quite inferior.

Receipts up to to-night, 3,180.

SHEEP—½c ℔ lower.

HOGS—In good request at 11¼@12½c.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Sept. 16.

FLOUR—Market dull.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts 20,000 bu. Irregular sales this morning of 14,000 bu. No 1 Spring in store at $1.96@1.97; 22,000 bu No 2 at $1.87. Sales on 'Change 18,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at $1 95½@1.96; 4,000 do fresh at $1.96; 11,000 do, buyers option, all this month, at $1.96; 5,000 do, sellers option, all this month, at $1.95. Market this evening was still lower than on 'Change. Sales at Newhall House, 47,000 bu No 1 at $1.92@1.93½—closing at $1.93. Oats dull and nominal at 80c. No buyers except for retailing. Corn quiet and unchanged. Sales 42 bags delivered at $1.31. Barley—More doing. Sales 2,000 bu prime at $2.50; 3 cars good at $1.85; 1 car No 2 at $2.38. Rye scarce and firm. Sales 12 bags delivered at $1.40.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 16.

TOBACCO—Unchanged; 109 hhds were sold, at $1 60@4 30 for scraps; $1.70@15.00 for green and damaged lugs; $9.25@19.00 for factory do; $10.25@11.00 for planters' do; $12.25@14.50 for common shipping leaf; $13.00@20.00 for medium do; $21.25@26.25 for fine do; $25.00@29 25 for common and medium manufacturing leaf.

FLOUR—Moderately active and firm for low grades. Sales 100 brls extra at $10.20; super at $9.30@11.00; [illegible] double extra, private; 250 do do at $11 50; 50 do at $11.30; extra super at $9.90; double extra do [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat easier. Sales of 127 sacks at $1.87½; 2,113 sks in lots at $1.90; [illegible] Corn quiet; [illegible] yellow at $1.80@1.82. Oats active; sales of 2,682 sks at [illegible] in second hand gunnies at 90c ℔ bushel. Rye active; sales of 482 sks at $1.30; [illegible] Barley—Sales of 159 sks spring at $1.90 ℔ bushel.

LARD—Sales of 15 tcs at 23½c; 163 do do at 23c ℔ [illegible]

WHISKY—There were sales of 200 barrels at $1.78 ℔ gallon.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Friday, Sept. 16—4 p. m.

CLEARED, 15th, 9 p. m.—Cayuga, Lockport; D. Hoss, Lemont; Investigator, Lemont; Lady Franklin, Lemont; H. G. Loomis, Lemont.

CLEARED, 16th.—Australia, LaSalle, 83,000 feet lumber, 3,500 lath; Kennebec, Prison, 190,900 lbs staves and headings; Norway, LaSalle, 71,887 feet lumber, 9,452 lath.

ARRIVED—Legrand, LaSalle, 5,000 bu oats; Seneca, Ottawa, 3,500 bu corn, 2,000 bu wheat, 19 bu barley; Cortora, Marseilles, 1,400 bu corn, 100 bu barley, 1,500 bu rye, 10 cords wood; H. S. Garnes, Lemont, 45 yds dimension stone; Conveyance, Lemont, 45 yds dimension stone; Resolute, Lemont, 80 yds rubble stone; Harrington, Marseilles, 1,200 bu corn, 3,400 bu rye; Ajax, LaSalle, 5,127 bu corn.

LATER.

CLEARED—Channahon, Channahon, light; Oak Leaf, Joliet, 87,418 ft lumber, 14,150 lath; Shamrock, Lasalle, 19,000 ft lumber; Erickson, Ottawa, 80,000 shingles, 10,000 lath, 30 brls lime, [illegible]; Hercules, Joliet, [illegible]; Constitution, Lockport; Republic, Morris, light; Gaylord, Lockport, light.

ARRIVED—R. Cooley, Morris, 7,000 bu oats, 24,560 lbs meal; R. Goodell, Utica, 1,800 bu wheat, 3,600 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Friday, Sept 16.

UP—Favorite, West, Hoyt, Gem.

DOWN—Milwaukee, Pomeroy, Golden West, Hercules, Morris, Comet, Willard, Johnson, Yankee, Racer, Carrington, Dreadnaught, Spalding, Live Yankee, Jane Cook, Whaling, Montezuma, Selkirk, Clayton Belle.

Wind Northwest.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, Sept. 16.

COTTON—Dull at $1.80 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and western flour opened dull and closed quite lower on common to good. Sales at $9.75@10.40 for super state; $10.30@10.35 for extra state; $9.85@9.95 for common to medium extra western; $10.60@11.00 for extra round hoop Ohio.

WHISKY—Active and firmer at $1.81@1.82.

GRAIN—Wheat 1@2c better. Sales at $2.13 for Chicago spring; $2.14@2.21 for Milwaukee club; $2.23 for amber Milwaukee. Corn dull and lower at $1.61@1.64 for mixed western.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Nominal at 47c for crude and 76c for refined in bond, and 85c for refined free.

WOOL—Dull.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $40.00@41 00 for mess; $38.75@39.00 for new do; $35.75@36.00 for prime. Beef quiet and steady at $12.00@15.00 for country mess; $14.00 for country prime; $16.00 for repacked mess; $20.00 for extra mess. Lard a shade firmer at 19@23c for kettle rendered. Butter quiet.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, Sept 16.

MONEY—Easier and in large supply—capital seeking investment at 7 ℔ cent for call loans.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Firm.

GOLD—Lower, opened at 228, declined to 224, and closed at 225¼.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Firm.

STOCKS—Heavy; U S 6s 81 coupons 108¾; do 5-20s coupons 109¾; [illegible] Treasury Notes 7-30s 110; [illegible] O & M cert [illegible]; N Y C 126; Erie [illegible]; Hudson [illegible]; Reading 129¼; Ft Wayne 103¾; M S 80¾; Li C [illegible]; R I 106¾; Pitts 111¾.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, September 16, 1864.

FLOUR—More active. Extra state $9.50; red winter extra $10.25; white wheat double extra $11.25@11.50.

GRAIN—Wheat in only moderate milling demand. Sales white Kentucky at $2.60; No. 2 Chicago spring at $2.15; amber winter at $2.16. Corn dull and inactive, sales held at $1.47 for No. 2. Oats quiet and held at 78c. Rye nominal at $1.30.

WHISKY—Dull and inactive at $1.81.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat 17c, corn 15c, oats 10c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour 8,778 brls, wheat 51,168 bu, corn 38,500 bu, oats 38,287.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour 478 brls, wheat 29,420 bu, corn 21,880 bu, oats 104,800 bu, rye 6,400.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Friday, Sept. 16.

FLOUR—In good demand and market unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm but dull. No 1 winter $2.25; Corn nominal at $1.50 for No 1 Illinois. Barley—Holders asking $2.25 and upwards for prime white. Oats held at 85c, which is above the views of buyers.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

LAKE IMPORTS—11,000 bu wheat, 10,600 bu barley, 71,000 ft lumber.

CANAL EXPORTS—44,300 bu wheat, 11,200 bu corn, 28,000 ft lumber.

New York Grocery Market.

[From the N. Y. Shipping List, Sept. 14, 1864.]

COFFEE—There has been very little done since our last, and there is no further reduction in our notations, as they are still nominal. The sales include 500 bags prime Rio, in lots, at 48c; 40 mats Java, 55c, [illegible] and 160 bags Triage do, on private terms. The stock of Rio at the ports, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, is [illegible] bags, viz.: 117,941 bags here; 2,300 in Philadelphia, and 20,700 in Baltimore. Stock in Baltimore, 1st inst., 19,700 bags Rio, and in second hands 1,700 bags—in all 21,400 bags.

Export, from Jan. 1st to Aug. 31st— [illegible]

FISH—The market for dry cod has ruled dull, [illegible] Mackerel are dull, and we hear of no sales. Herring of all kinds are in limited supply and wanted at our quotations.

[illegible]

Gold and Prices.

[From the N. Y. Shipping List, 14th.]

In the present perturbed state of the gold market, [illegible]

Exports of Breadstuffs from the United States.

The exports of breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and the continent of Europe for the year ending September 1st, 1864, as compared with former years were as follows:

	To Great Britain.	To Europe.	Total 1864.	1863.
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bush.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The decline here is very great in quantity, being for the year equal to 9,168,617 bushels of wheat and 13,174,[illegible] bushels of corn, a decline equal in value to $36,000,000 in gold, or $80,000,000 in paper. This decline has been the effect of the good harvests abroad, that have sunk prices below the rates of ordinary years, and below the rates that would have ruled here as a consequence of the stoppage of the Southern trade by means of war.

The effect of this may be seen in the quantities that have been sent from the United States to Great Britain for a number of years, or since the great famine of 1846, as follows:

SHIPMENTS OF BREADSTUFFS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1864.

	Flour, bbls.	Meal, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The quantity of wheat shipped to Great Britain in the last four years has been equal to 137,151,230 bushels, or equal to one entire year's crop.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Received at the various yards, about 2,600 head of Beef Cattle; entered sales, 2,115 head at $2.50@7.00, chiefly at $4.50@5.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

In regard to the number of Beef Cattle received during the day, the supply has been heavier than during any previous day this week; but as to quality it has been much inferior. With the exception of 36 head of Wisconsin Steers, averaging 1,314 lbs, at $7.00 gross, there have been no good or even passable grades of shipping cattle in the yards. Poor stock Cattle have been plentiful, and, fortunately for owners, there were more buyers than usual, though at very low prices.

The supply of good medium qualities of Cattle suitable for army contractors, has been considerably below the demand; the result of which has been that contractors have only been able to operate to a very limited extent. The class of Cattle they require is of a better description than drovers seem to be aware of—namely, good medium grades, weighing from 1,050 to 1,250 lbs, for which prices range from $5.25@6.25 ℔ 100 lbs, the better qualities, even of these, selling the quickest.

Considering the very inferior qualities of the receipts, there has been more activity than could have been expected, and prices have suffered no further decline, excepting on very common grades, on which there has been a reduction on yesterday's sales of 10@15c ℔ 100 lbs.

Shipping Cattle are in fair demand, but the depression which characterized the Eastern markets both last week and during the present one, has induced considerable activity on the part of shippers, which with anything like large receipts, would result in a corresponding decline here.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallwork & Co.	Bussel & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	A. E. Kent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Hasbury	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Fawcett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rosenthal	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	McPherson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vandeuser	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Betts	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pate	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	McGarvy	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	Zimmer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Pasch	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	W. M. Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Henniman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	J. A. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casey	Noyes & Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brown	Reisenman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	Burke	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Heineman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heineman	Holderman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	G. Crum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daube	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Smith	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vandergrift	Moore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Macway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Cruse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Moss	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enwright	W. Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerry	Ziegler & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Barr	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shaw	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimble	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enright	Hilbers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone	Tieder	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leach	Hyman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frye & Co.	Bliss	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Hathaway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	H. R. Mallory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook	Dubel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bucy	Morris, W. & H.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Stahl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Warzal & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bingham	Cockrane	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bingham	A. E. Kent	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wiley	Calvert	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnston	Brown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall	Frank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gregory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—Received to-day about 3,800 Hogs. Entered sales, at the various yards, 2,817 head, at $7.50@13.50, chiefly at $11.25@12.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

There has been little change to note in the market since yesterday—the receipts very closely correspond—the demand for extra Hogs has been more active, and, for moderately good grades, extraordinary prices are all the rage. We have one instance of a car of extra—really extra—corn-fed Hogs, averaging 254 lbs, for which $13.50 was paid, with two or three buyers even at that. From $12.00@12.50 has been a common rate for Hogs weighing 190 lbs and upwards, and in one instance $12.75 was paid for 121 head, averaging 174 lbs each.

The demand is almost exclusively for prime to extra qualities, and for stock hogs. Light, poor hogs are dull and depressed, some 500 or 600 remaining in the yards this morning unsold. Stock hogs are tolerably active, prices ranging from $7.50@9.50 ℔ 100 lbs. One contract was made yesterday for 1,000 head at $7.50; the first delivery has been made, of 81 head, which averaged 113 lbs—the remainder are to be delivered as soon as possible.

The market closed this evening active and firm at previous quotations.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
King	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vandergrift	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bond	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Slocombe	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Craig	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corey	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daube	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tabor	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waterman	S. Huntley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friend	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogeneck	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fuller	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheswell	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	Daggett & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grey	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Daube	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strahon	H. R. Mallory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frye & Co.	Bond	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Gillett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Slater	Robinson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Gillett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Bingham	Windsor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whiting	Gillett	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bartholemew	Windsor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A new finished Cottage, on leased ground, (North side,) built in a most substantial manner and located in a very quiet, pleasant neighborhood. For particulars address "C," Box 4144.

FOR SALE—150 choice Residence Lots near Cottage Grove, at auction by J. A. Marshall, on the premises, TUESDAY, at 2 P. M. Half cash, balance on time. Now is your time to get a home. See large hand-bills or posters.

FOR SALE—Two Cottage Houses and Lots to exchange for a Farm in Illinois. 120 acres land in Pulaski County, Ind., to trade. 135 acres in Pierce County, Wis., for sale. Iowa lands to trade. A. J. HALE, Real Estate and Commercial Broker, 98 Washington street.

FOR SALE—Residence and Business Property. Lots in Geo. Smith's Addition, 3 first-class Stores on Lake and South Water sts. Also, Lots in all parts of the city. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 7 Metropolitan Bl'k.

FOR SALE—Two marble front residences on Michigan avenue. Marble front residence on Wabash avenue. Residence on Prairie avenue, with large lot. Several choice business and residence Lots. Apply to J. F. CLOSER, Real Estate Office 43 Clark street, Room 8.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The Cottage House 519 North Clark, for rent and furniture for sale, or will sell the house and lease the lot. Apply on the premises to-day.

TO RENT—A very desirable suit of front offices on second floor, in a central location. Inquire at 81 Dearborn street, Room No. 2, between 11 and 1 or 4 and 5 o'clock.

TO RENT—Store on first floor, with or without furniture, and two rooms on 2d floor, arranged for a good dwelling, with water, gas, &c., on Lake street. For particulars, address "W S T," Tribune office.

TO RENT—50 New Pianos, also a large assortment of Pianos, Melodeons and Organs for sale on the most favorable terms. W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street.

FOR SALE—A first class Eating and Drinking Saloon, now doing a splendid business, lease, stock and fixtures, will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Satisfactory reasons for leaving. Call at 313 South Clark street.

FOR SALE—A West Side grocery business in the West Division. The neighborhood is excellent and the patronage good. Will be sold cheap for cash. Address P. O. Box 3842.

FOR SALE—At Amboy, on Illinois Central Railroad, a good Warehouse, with elevator and all the facilities [illegible] Apply to EDWARD LITTLE, at John V. Noble & Co.'s Lumber Office, corner Canal and Carroll streets, from 1 to 10 o'clock A. M., or address Post Office Box 3073.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill, known as the Eagle Mills, [illegible]

BUCK SKIN MITTENS AND GLOVES.—The largest stock of the above goods in the United States.

ALSO—Fur and Kid Gloves and Gauntlets.

BOOT AND SHOE PACS,

Warranted superior to any other in the market, and manufactured expressly for the Northwestern trade.

NORTH BROS & GILLETT, 12 Murray street, New York.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Fourth week of MR. CHANFRAU.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON [illegible] THE OCTOROON.

Uncle Pete ... Mr. Chanfrau | Salem Scudder ... McVicker; Zoe ... [illegible] | George ... Mr. Myers

SATURDAY EVENING the great Drama of THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN, Received last week with unbounded applause by a large audience. [illegible] This drama has never been so well rendered in America as at present in this Theatre.

Mr. Chanfrau ... Brierly; Mr. Nagle ... Hawkshaw; Mr. Johnston ... May; Miss Marsh ... Emily.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.

A new and beautiful DROP CURTAIN Has been painted from an original design by MINARD LEWIS.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH.

GRAND MATINEE at 2½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents to all parts of the house.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING, the great Romantic Drama of THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

Henri de Lagardere ... Mr. Frank Aiken; Carrickfergus ... Mr. McManus; Blanche de Nevers ... Miss May Howard; Pepita ... [illegible]

During the piece a Song and Dance by Miss LOTTA.

PRICES—Admission to Museum and Lecture Room 25 cents; Children under twelve years, 15 cts; Dress Circle and Parquette, 10 cents extra; Orchestra Seats 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4 and $5; no extra charge for Reserved Seats; Box Book open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ Doors of Lecture Room open at 7¼ o'clock. Curtain rises at 7¾. Carriages should call at 10¼.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.

ONE WEEK ONLY!

COMMENCING

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th.

VARIETY THEATRE.

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK ... Proprietor and Manager
T. L. FITCH ... Acting and Stage Manager

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5th,

First appearance of the twin sisters,

ESTELLA & CELESTINE

ALSO,

Mr. J. H. CARLE, The Great Banjoist.

Immense success of M'LLE ELISE, SIG. CONSTANTINE, And WILLIAM SCOTT

Doors open at 7¼; Curtain rises at 8¼ o'clock.

SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 25 cents; Dress and Family Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cents.

PICNIC AND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

The members of Houston Lodge No 23, I. O. G. T. together with those from other Lodges in this city had a

Most Delightful Pic-Nic Excursion

To Geneva Island, on the 14th inst., where they were welcomed by their friends in Geneva especially, and also by others from Aurora, Elgin, St. Charles, Batavia, Clintonville, and other places. The day was delightful, and the Pic-Nic Grounds not to be excelled by any in the country. After they had partaken of refreshments and danced to the music for about two hours, the exercises were changed for one hour to speaking and singing, at the close of which,

JOS. DRAKE,

OF CHICAGO,

Was unanimously nominated for election to the office of Grand Worthy Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, which convenes in this city on the 22d inst.

Auction Sales.

50 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21st, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

10 PIANO FORTES AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 22d, at 2½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Carpeting, Parlor Stove and Cooking Stoves, Scales, Horse, Wagon and Harness, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Sept. 17th, at 9½ o'clock at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

General Auctioneers, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BRUSSELS CARPETS, STOVES, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION

On TUESDAY, Sept. 20th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, a great variety of [illegible] Rosewood and Walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Elegant Book Cases and Secretaries, Fine Oak Marble Top Sideboard, with mirror backs, Scroll Leg and Round Corner Extension Dining Tables, Oak Dining Chairs, Cane Seat Chamber Chairs, a splendid assortment of Marble Top Chamber Suits, in Rosewood, Chestnut and Walnut.

General assortment Carpets, Ingrain do, Stair do, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, Bedding, Comforters, Kitchen Ware, &c.

ALSO—At 11 o'clock [illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF

CHOICE FARMS

AND

PERSONAL PROPERTY

At Public Auction.

The subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September, 1864, three Farms, embracing five hundred and ten acres of as good and beautifully located farm lands as there is in the State of Illinois. These farms join each other, are within one mile of the station of the Railroad Depot at Secor; are all watered by a beautiful, clear, gravel-bottomed brook, which is fed by never-failing springs. The lands are rolling enough, without being so much so as to render them in any way inconvenient for cultivation. As for productiveness the crops now on them will show their excellence. Three hundred acres of the best corn that can be found in a body, in our great State, will be exhibited on the day of sale. Also, excellent crops of wheat, oats and barley. Four houses, and two bearing orchards. There is ten acres of timber to go with each farm, one mile to one and a half miles distant. Title unquestionably good. Liberal time. The purchase money may remain on time if desired. The sale will be positive and without any reserve, to the highest bidder. Sale will take place at Secor, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Also, 60 head of stock cattle, Twenty Thousand bushels No. 1 Corn, delivered in good corn cribs at depot, in prime order for shipping one month earlier than any other corn. All the farming implements, belonging to the subscriber, with wagons, Harness, Family Carriage, &c. One New Manny Threshing Machine and fixtures complete. Self-raking Reaper and Mower, Brown's Corn Planter, Corn Stalk Cutter, and other articles too numerous to mention. Twenty-five tons good quality Timothy Hay, large quantities Straw and Stalk Fodder. The Personal Property will be sold for cash or notes, with approved security, running one year with interest at ten per cent. Our place is situated on the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad, twenty six miles east of Peoria and seven miles west of the crossing of the Illinois Central, at El Paso.

M. NEVINS.

Secor Woodford Co., Sept. 7, 1864.

THE CARGO PER "ROMEO,"

From Shanghae,

Consisting of

8797 pkgs. Hyson Skin, Twankay, Hyson Twankay, Young Hyson, Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Congou, Souchong, Oolong, Mandarin Mixture, and Natural Leaf Japan Teas,

Will be offered, by public sale, at the stores of Messrs.

Gillespie, Moffatt & Co,

St. Paul street, Montreal,

ON

THURSDAY, 22d SEPTEMBER.

And immediately after,

SUGARS, TOBACCOS, WINES, &C.

The Teas can be purchased in Bond Catalogues, on application.

SALE AT NINE O'CLOCK.

JOHN LEEMING & CO., Auct'rs.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One twelve horse power Engine and Boiler, at 118 Franklin st., second floor, near Madison. The advertiser wishes board, with two furnished rooms, for himself, wife and daughter. Address "A E," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A Portable Engine, cheap for cash—five horsepower, is in complete running order. Can be seen at the Machine Shop, corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets, or address P. O. Box 4268, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Notary Public Commission for City of Chicago. Inquire at 89 Lake st. SMITH & DWYER.

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy, and harness. Apply at 118 Lake st (up-stairs), between 12 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a first class new and shifting top buggy. [illegible] Apply at WRIGHT & CURRIER'S Livery Stable, Michigan street, opposite North Market.

FOR SALE—The stock, fixtures, good will and lease of a well established and paying family grocery. Satisfactory reasons given for selling out. Apply at north east corner of North Dearborn and Huron-sts, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store for sale—one of the best paying stores, in one of the most flourishing cities of the central part of the state, doing a wholesale and retail business, and increasing and profitable. An energetic business man, with a capital of $15,000 to $20,000, will find it an inviting offer. Refer to BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Druggists, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A first-class Family Horse (perfectly gentle and kind) and Light Wagon. [illegible] Can be seen by addressing "J R G," care Drawer 6361.

FOR SALE—A Saloon doing a good business, 264 Kinzie street, corner North Dearborn.

FOR SALE—To relic hunters. For sale, a complete set of American Copper Coins from 1783 to 1864; also, about 300 Foreign Coins, [illegible] Copper Medals, Tokens, Store Cards, &c. With the above is a Silver Dollar of 1794. They can be seen at 39 Farquar street, or by addressing me through the Post Office, Chicago, Ill. C. F. ANTHONY.

FOR SALE—A fifteen horse power engine and boiler complete, at a bargain. Call at 118 North Water street. J. C. SEZSON.

FOR SALE—A brick house of 14 rooms, all the modern improvements, on Adams street, near Rucker; a brick house of 11 rooms and lot on Willard Place, between Washington and Randolph streets; two new frame houses and lots on Park avenue, near Union Park; [illegible] SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—A Substitute at office southwest corner of Market and Van Buren street.

WANTED—To say to the many persons in other States who have applied to us to furnish them substitutes, that we have confined our operations to the County of Cook mainly, [illegible] WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark st.

WANTED—To inform the public that we are prepared to furnish Substitutes at the lowest price for which they can now be procured. Delays are dangerous. First come, first served. WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—That those subject to draft should understand that the cheapest method of avoiding the risk of being forced into the army is to pay WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street, Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars, to insure them substitutes in case they are drafted. [illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes for the army and navy, for one, two or three years, and the highest bounty paid, at the Central Western War Claim Agency of WILLSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street.

WANTED—For the Veteran Reserve Corps all men who have served two years continuously in the army or marine corps of the United States, and who have been honorably discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. Also, those honorably discharged for reasons of wounds or disability, may be enlisted in the First Battalion of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for three years. A few musicians for the band of the 8th Regiment V. R. C. are also needed. For further particulars apply at the Military Provost Marshal's office, No. 43 Sangamon street, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—Chicago, Ill., Sept. 12th, 1864.—All to take notice, that Cook County is now prepared to pay $300 Local Bounty, in addition to the Government bounty—the Government is paying One Hundred Dollars additional bounty for one year, two hundred for two years, three hundred for three years. Having received authority from Capt. Harty, Commanding Naval Rendezvous, to recruit men for the Navy, [illegible] seamen, firemen and coal heavers, taken for one, two and three years. There will be a surgeon to examine men at the regular hours, [illegible] at the office of WM. MURPHY & CO., corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement.

WANTED—Notice—Chicago, Ill., September 1, 1864. A Branch Office of the Surgeons has been established at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, at the office of MURPHY & CO. There will be a surgeon in attendance at regular hours to examine recruits for the United States Navy. Five hundred ship carpenters and two hundred caulkers wanted. Good wages will be given. By order of JOHN D. HARTY, Acting Vol. Lieut. U.S. Navy, Com. Rendezvous.

WANTED—Notice—Chicago, Ill., September 1, 1864. A Branch Office of the Surgeons has been established at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, at the office of MURPHY & CO. There will be a surgeon in attendance at regular hours to examine recruits for the United States Navy. Five hundred ship carpenters and two hundred caulkers wanted. Good wages will be given. By order of JOHN D. HARTY, Acting Vol. Lieut. U.S. Navy, Com. Rendezvous.

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WANTED—Drafted men of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois to know that they can be furnished representatives at the most reasonable terms and the shortest notice, by addressing Lock Box 6063, or applying at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes and representatives at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. Call and get the highest cash bounty that is now paid in the city. W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Recruits for U. S. Gunboat service. A few more young men wanted. Great inducements offered. Local bounties now paid and the highest wages given. Parties bringing us recruits will be liberally rewarded. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—50 Gunboatmen immediately. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, Metropolitan Block, in the basement, recruiting office of WM. MURPHY & CO. Call and get the highest bounty paid in the city, cash in hand.

WANTED—Recruits for the Gunboat service. A few more young men wanted. Great inducements offered. Local bounties now paid and the highest wages given. Parties bringing us recruits will be liberally rewarded. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. WM. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes. Dear Sirs, after you have canvassed the city of Chicago, we would like for you to give us one call, and it will then be for you to say if we cannot give the largest bounty to Substitutes and Representatives entering the U. S. service, for any period from one to three years. [illegible] Gunboat men taken for one, two and three years. If you wish honorable dealing give us a call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. WM. MURPHY & CO.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents. $10 per day. Agents are making from $5.00 to $10.00 per day selling our splendid new Photograph Campaign Medals of Lincoln and McClellan. Retail price 10 or 15 cents. Price to Agents $2 50 per hundred, 75 cents per dozen, or $40 per thousand. Any number sent by express upon receipt of price to agents. Address [illegible] & CO., Uhlich's Block, Chicago, P. O. Drawer 6376.

WANTED—Agents to sell Presidential Campaign Medals and Badge Pins. Likenesses correct, workmanship superior. Price from $4 to $16 per 100. A sample sent on receipt of [illegible] in yellow or white metal, 25 cents. Address JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Brand Cutter, 139 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on Furlough." One of my old agents writes me he never had any thing to sell like it. Disabled soldiers and others will find it a good chance to make money. Apply at once to SAMUEL FIKE, Box 5258, Chicago. P. O. Office 16 Portland Block.

WANTED—Agents to know that the place to get Campaign Medals, Badges, Steel Engravings, Card Portraits of the candidates, and all kinds of Campaign Goods cheap, is at No. 1 South Clark street, cor. of Water, up stairs, over Preston, Willard & Kean's Bank. [illegible] One great Campaign Prize Package is now ready. Full catalogue furnished. Address GOLDEN & SAWYER, No. 1 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents to sell my City most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $5.00 to $15.00 per day, according to their business abilities. Sent free on receipt of $1.00 and red stamp. [illegible] Every family should have them. Address S. T. DEFOSS, 85 Nassau-st., N. Y. Room 4.

WANTED—Agents to sell our unrivalled Prize Packages, and also to canvass for our Photograph Albums, War Maps, and other fast selling and popular works. We have a very large and splendid assortment of Steel Engravings, &c. We are now putting up a new style of Prize Package that is superior to any others sold. Send for circular to C. M. DUNN & CO., 182 So. Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Agents for our new book: "MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS;" one handsome octavo volume, nearly four hundred pages. Price $1.50. [illegible] "truth is sometimes stranger than fiction." C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 38 West Fourth st, Cincinnati, Ohio, 112 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Disabled Officers and Soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, and in want of profitable employment, peculiarly adapted to their condition, should address Post Office Drawer 6614, Chicago, Illinois, giving date of discharge, and name of company and regiment; discharged from.

WANTED—Agents in this city and every town and county west for History of the War, Northern and Southern sides, and other popular family works. Address with stamps, S. M. KENNEDY, Publisher, 136 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else, in the most lucrative business known. Honorable and no risk. Address or apply to T. & O. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate—Country.

WANTED—A small Farm. I have a purchaser for a farm of 80 or 40 acres, with a good dwelling and other improvements, some timber, fruit, &c., near a village and not over five miles from a railroad. Also for a similarly improved and located place of from six to twelve acres. Address THOS. B. BRYAN, Real Estate Office, 4 Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—Improved Farm for sale, at Thos. B. Bryan's Office. Contains 340 acres, is 14 miles from Kenosha City, Wis., 1½ miles from the State line, and two miles from a railroad station; has two houses, orchards, wells and living springs, plenty of timber for fuel; well adapted for fruit, grain or wool growing. Title perfect. Price $9,000 cash, except $942, which can remain indefinitely, at 7 per cent. Very cheap at the price.

FOR SALE—The "Lawrence Manor" Farm. This farm consists of 460 acres, divided into lots of from 5 to 40 acres, (100 in tame grass meadow), extensive buildings, orchards, &c. &c., and all in complete order, for a gentleman's country seat and farm combined. Lays within 1½ hours' ride from Chicago, and 4 miles south of New Lenox depot, on Rock Island Railroad. Productive city property would be taken in part payment. Price, $30 per acre.

FOR SALE—Farm of 160 acres, choice improvements, timber, prairie, meadow, orchard, stock, water, [illegible] by a beautiful village, with railroad depot. Price for all, $5,800. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Farm of 100 acres, house, barn, orchard, timber, meadow, prairie, all fenced—[illegible] miles from Brush Hill Depot 14 miles southwest of Chicago. This is truly one of the best and cheapest Farms in the market. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Farm of 200 acres, all fenced and cross fenced, house 24x24, barn 32x36, timber, prairie, meadow, stock, water and orchard; one mile from railroad depot, and fifty-five miles from Chicago. Price, $40 per acre. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Stock Farm of 160 acres, good house, barn, all fenced, 40 acres cultivated, 120 acres meadow, cut 100 tons hay this year. Location ten miles south of the Court House, and for sale with stock at a great sacrifice. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Farms. 160 acres at $16 per acre; 160 acres, $17 per acre; 312 acres, $20 per acre; [illegible] E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street.

FOR SALE—Five Farms, 160 acres, eight miles from city limits; [illegible] For terms, call on T. F. BALDWIN, No. 104 Randolph street, Room No. 9.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—One large front room to rent, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at 54 Wabash avenue, southeast corner of Randolph street. A few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—Two unfurnished rooms (parlor and bedroom) with board for a gentleman and wife, can be obtained at north east corner Michigan avenue and 13th street. [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted, by a gentleman and wife, a suite of rooms in a private family, without boarders. Best references given. Address "A M B," Lock Box 6637.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three gentlemen, may obtain a large unfurnished front room and board, by applying at 198 Wabash avenue.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence, by one of Uncle Sam's "rough boys," with as many Union loving young ladies as choose to write. [illegible] Address J. F. B., Co. "I," [illegible] 3d Brigade, 3d Division, 15th Army Corps.

Wants.

WANTED—To Merchants. [illegible] Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED—A neat Protestant girl, not over sixteen, to take care of a child two years old. Apply at 290 West Washington st.

WANTED—A situation as clerk in a dry goods store by a young man from the country. Has had three years experience. Can give good references. Address "W F," Tribune office.

WANTED—Twenty Carpenters, wanted at the Distillery of The Chicago Distilling Co., near Ward's Rolling Mill.

WANTED—A Daguerreotypist, wanted at 153 South Clark street.

WANTED—Men, farmers preferred, to engage in a most honorable business, [illegible] Call at 147 South Clark street, Room 14, [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—By a married man in the prime of life, a situation as book-keeper, general clerk, &c., in a bank, manufactory, or wholesale house. [illegible] Office Box 289, Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED—Employment. [illegible] RINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Store and basement, or small frame house, [illegible] for storage and packing, [illegible] Box 5485.

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible] Randolph street.

WANTED—Men who are now traveling for other business, either by railroad or by their own conveyances, [illegible] BAKER & CO., 124 Randolph street, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation as Nurse. Apply at the southwest corner of Ewing and Mitchell streets.

WANTED—To rent a House. One on the South Side preferred, [illegible] Address "E D W," Tribune office.

WANTED—For the Post Rock road of Missouri, [illegible] By authority of DANIEL R. GARRISON, [illegible] General Superintendent.

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, German, and Colored servants, male and female, [illegible] Apply at the Philadelphia Intelligence Office, 156 South Clark street. [illegible] Box 1659.

WANTED—By a strong, industrious man, employment in some mercantile business. Writes and speaks English and German, [illegible] Address "A S 4," Tribune office.

WANTED—Splendid business opportunity in Cook County. [illegible] Call at once. 36 [illegible] street, Room No. 3½. F. T. CUSHING.

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] book-keeper, or in a wholesale grocery store. [illegible] Can give the best of references. Address Post Office Box 4431.

WANTED—By a young man a position in a wholesale store. [illegible] Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation to take care of a horse and carriage, in a private family, and make himself generally useful, by a young man who is well acquainted with the city. Address "JOE," Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation as Cutter by a young man. Has good experience and good reference. Address Post Office Box 3508, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation is desired by the advertiser, who is well educated, of good address, an excellent penman and possesses a thorough practical knowledge of book-keeping and accounts. Address "W H," Tribune office.

WANTED—To rent a furnished room, with or without board, in a private family, by a single gentleman. [illegible] Address "W S," Box 4313.

WANTED—A good girl to do housework for a family of four persons in Evanston. A steady, experienced girl, who can bring good references as to character and ability, a good washer and ironer. [illegible] 40 Clark street.

WANTED—A Lady at Wall Bros. Photograph Gallery to attend to the reception room. Call at 117 Lake-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A situation for two colored girls as nurse girls, [illegible] Intelligence Office, 71 Monroe street.

WANTED—A lady qualified to teach English, French and Latin, wishes a situation in a school, [illegible] Address "TEACHER," Box 765.

WANTED—A situation by a young man that understands driving and taking care of horses. Address "W H," Box 3291, or call at [illegible] 129 South Clark street.

WANTED—Persons out of employment may hear of a business by addressing Box 1984, Chicago Post Office, stating occupation, length of time a resident of the city, and address.

WANTED—Immediately two good carriage body makers. [illegible] Address JAS. WISHART, P. O. Box 573, Springfield, Ill.

WANTED—Educational. An American gentleman, a graduate of Amherst, and who received his musical education in Germany, [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—A good saw filer, to go to Michigan. Pay $60 per month and board. Call at office cor. Lasalle and West Water st.

WANTED—By a young man, a graduate of Duff's Mercantile College, a situation as book-keeper. [illegible] Address "F G," Tribune office.

WANTED—A situation as cook, nurse. Can give good references as to ability and character. Address "W C," P. O. Box 1178.

WANTED—A girl of twelve to fifteen years of age, to do light work in a small family. Apply to 418 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—Board and furnished room, within ten minutes walk of Post Office, by a young man, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address P. O. Box 3542.

WANTED—Life Insurance Solicitors. Liberal commissions paid. Apply at No. 2 Methodist Block.

WANTED—Board by a man, wife and child, on the North Side, Clark street preferred. Address P. O. Box 3244, or apply to 143 Kinzie st, up stairs.

WANTED—To hatters, furriers and clothiers. A middle aged man, of strict honest, temperate habits, wishes employment in a good house. [illegible] Apply to "C X," Tribune office.

WANTED—Immediately, men who wish to make $25 to $50 per day, in a legitimate business, by a small investment [illegible] Room 3½, and examine one of the most valuable inventions of the age, never before introduced into the Western States. [illegible] F. T. CUSHING, 36 Dearborn street, Room No. 3½.

WANTED—A physician in Kirkville, Wapello county, Iowa, [illegible] Address ALEX. G. WILSON, Post Office Box 1496, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation in a good dry goods or clothing establishment [illegible] Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—A respectable healthy Swedish lady wishes to get a situation as a wet nurse. Any respectable family wishing can have one by applying immediately at 67 [illegible] Mrs. S. LARSON.

WANTED—Several first rate Sash and Door makers, to whom steady employment and good wages will be given, at the Sash, Door and Blind Factory and Planing Mill of [illegible] BROTHER, Fon du Lac, Wis.

WANTED—To rent a small cottage house, in a convenient situation, or to buy one on leased ground. [illegible] "A B," P. O. Box 1534.

WANTED—Substitutes and Representatives, at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. Call and get the highest cash bounty that is now paid in the city. W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—A situation as shipping and receiving clerk in a wholesale [illegible] house, by a party who thoroughly understands the business. Address Post Office Box 4097.

WANTED—A situation as Book-keeper, Correspondent, &c., by a party thoroughly familiar with [illegible] Address "L," P. O. Box 3833.

WANTED—Photography. An experienced photographer, capable of taking charge of any department in the photographic [illegible] Address, stating terms, P. O. Box 299, Beardstown, Ill.

WANTED—At 300 Indiana St., a girl to cook wash and iron. Apply immediately.

WANTED—300 Ladies and Gentlemen from all parts of the West, to act as agents for the sale of Butterick's Patterns for Ladies Dresses and all kinds of Clothing. [illegible] Room 15, up stairs, McCormick's Block, [illegible] Randolph and Dearborn sts, Chicago, P. O. Box 6596.

WANTED—$25 000 more, to [illegible] Address "Manufacturer," Drawer [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

Lost.

LOST—Willy Savage, a boy [illegible] years of age, [illegible] Left the Court House [illegible] Central Police Station, will be [illegible] rewarded.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[DAI]LY TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

[Of]fice, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1864.

[TH]E BEST CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

Professor Goldwyn Smith, of Oxford University, England, well known in this country as a steadfast friend and advocate of the cause of the Union in its struggle with Slavery, is now making a tour of the United States. He attended the meeting of the Teachers' [illegible] in this city on Saturday, and made a few remarks in response to the cordial welcome extended to him. [illegible]